The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

Greeley's Insult to the Loyal Sentiment of the Nation.

Encouraging Progress of the Campaign in Connecticut.

Full Return of the Vote for Governor in Pennsylvania.

Declaration of the Swiss Citizens in Favor of Grant.

Latest Notes of the Canvass from all Sections.

The Two Sides.

Greeley's insults to the loyal sentiment of the nation have aroused the indignation of loyal men everywhere. The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* well expresses the general feeling when it says: "To hear Mr. Greeley talk one would think that there had been but one side to the late war and that the Confederate side; that there was nothing to forget and forgive save the fact that we had conquered the rebellion and drawn the teeth from the viper that would have stung us to death. Because the ex-leaders of the rebellion profess to be willing to forgive us, and will accept at our hands again the places and honors which they have betrayed and disgraced, he would clasp hands with them and give them all they ask. Seeming not to see the foolishness of such a course, he would allow the burglar detected in an attempt to rob and kill him, to depart in peace, and give him in addition the goods he could have stolen. That is Mr. Greeley's idea of amnesty. It is drivel, and weakness, and imbecility instead. Are there not Northern soldiers as well as Southern, and is it justice to surrender that for which Northern soldiers fought, and suffered, and died, out of a maudlin sympathy for those whom they conquered? The American people cherish no animosity against the late rebellious States; they have no feelings of hate or revenge for the soldiers whom they overcame; but they have not forgotten the great principles which triumphed through the blood, and toil, and loss of that terrible war, nor will they surrender them, or forget them, or lay them aside for a time even, to gratify the ambition of a vain old man, whose weakness has made him the tool of designing politicians."

Connecticut.

The New-Haven *Palladium* believes that if every Republican in Connecticut, who desires to see Horace Greeley the worst-whipped man who ever ran for the Presidency, will do his duty from now till the 8th of November, the State will give such a majority against him as she has never given against any Democratic candidate since the foundation of the Republican Party. It says: "He will be buried beneath a storm of ballots, and the most dishonest coalition that ever sought power under false pretences fittingly rebuked. And in saying this we are not counting upon the Democrats who will vote for Grant—as many of them will—or even upon those, still more numerous, who will refuse to humiliate themselves by voting for a candidate they detest. There are enough Republican votes in Connecticut to carry the State by a handsome majority, even if the contest were an honest one between the two parties which have so often met. Something more, however, is needed than an ordinary majority for the Republican candidates. The dishonest trickery with which the Greeley party inaugurated the campaign, and the infamous system of slander and mendacity with which they have conducted it, call for an emphatic rebuke. Such an example should be made of them as will for the future deter any party from pursuing the same course and attempting to deceive the people under the cry of reform. The way will be more open to true Reformers, inside or outside the Republican Party, if those who dishonestly usurped the name are emphatically rebuked by an outraged people."

The Swiss for Grant and Wilson.

The Swiss people of this City assembled last evening at No. 295 Bowery, to organize a Grant and Wilson Club. Mr. G. Waeber stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of uniting it with the Grant and Wison Central Club of United Nationalities, of which Gen. Sigel is President, and from which a deputation was present. After some time had elapsed from Mr. Waeber the Club was formally organized, and the following officers elected: Gustavus A. Waeber, President; Mr. Kubely, Secretary, and R. Honeggar, Treasurer. The Chairman then introduced the members of the Polish, and other deputations, who were received with honor. Capt. Toplanye delivered a stirring harangue, and after the dispatch of unfinished business the meeting adjourned.

The German Grant and Wilson Central Verein.

The German Grant and Wilson Central Committee held a regular meeting at No. 1 Irving-place last night. Emil Sauer presided. The Committee on Organization submitted a report showing that additional organizations have been admitted to representation. New members were elected. Thus far seventeen clubs have been admitted to representation, numbering in all nearly 4,000 members.

Voorhees and Greeleyism.

It is related of Mr. Voorhees that, on the night after the Indiana election, when he had discovered that he had succeeded in turning a popular majority of 1,450 in his favor two years ago into one of 859 against him, he met a personal friend, who is a Republican, on the street, in Terre Haute, to whom he bitterly remarked: "This Greeleyism is a big thing, isn't it?" Voorhees thus gave utterance to the doleful wailing which will shortly come from every trading, truckling Democrat in the land. He has found, as they all will soon, that dishonesty in politics does not pay, and cannot possibly be made to pay.

Fourteenth Assembly District James O'Brien Campaign Club.

A large meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District James O'Brien Campaign Club was held last evening, at Putnam Hall, corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue. Senator O'Brien was present, and in addressing the meeting thanked the members for the hearty reception they had given him, and assured them that, if elected to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this City, his best energies and abilities would be directed to advance the interests of the working classes. He did not ask their votes because he was an Irishman. Like him, they had all sought and found a home upon the free soil of this country, where Englishmen and Irishmen, Germans and Italians, were all united in the one common nationality, and he wished it to be clearly understood that it was as an American citizen he entered the field, and, by the united suffrages of the masses of the people, of every nationality, he hoped to be victorious.

The Three Committees.

The jealousy existing between the "Democratic National," "Liberal Republican National," and "Liberal Republican" New-York State Committees is again shown by the fact that each Committee has issued a separate address through its respective Chairmen. Instead of Schell, Cochrane and Allen holding a conference, and composing and signing an address mutually satisfactory, they acted independently, and each was only eager to produce a document which would eclipse the other. How they have succeeded in the race has been fully set forth in these columns.

Activity of the Republican Committees.

The Republican National and New-York State Committees, instead of relaxing their efforts after the recent successes in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, display more activity than ever. Thousands of campaign documents and political pamphlets are being sent to all parts of the country and State. In fact, they are working as hard as though they had extraordinary obstacles to overcome. Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the National Committee, who has been resting in New-Hampshire since the elections, resumed his duties at the Fifth-avenue head-quarters yesterday. The Presidential campaign will now commence in earnest, and the Greeleyites will find that what has been done so far will seem like child's play to what will be accomplished in November.

Official Vote for Governor in Pennsylvania.

We give below the full official vote for Governor in every county of Pennsylvania, except Armstrong, Butler, Mercer and Tioga, and from these we have the official majority. These figures, from the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, show that Hartranft's majority is 35,455, a Republican gain of 30,869 over 1869:

County.	1869 Geary.	1869 Packer.	1872 Hartranft.	1872 Buckalew.
Adams	2622	3009	2765	3038
Allegheny	17888	13301	25771	16490
Armstrong	3439	3079	966	....
Beaver	3096	2402	3685	2889
Bedford	2485	2832	2973	2977
Berks	6971	13531	7898	13947
Blair	3484	2773	4263	3244
Bradford	6653	3686	7448	4434
Bucks	6505	7061	7278	7658
Butler	3250	2994	458	....
Cambria	2539	3187	2823	3530
Cameron	474	428	572	531
Carbon	1940	2625	2444	2533
Centre	3102	3464	3292	3712
Chester	8230	6146	9386	6510
Clarion	1785	2831	2727	3583
Clearfield	1799	3015	1995	3432
Clinton	1830	2509	2018	2632
Columbia	1845	3714	2110	3826
Crawford	6107	4865	7031	6463
Cumberland	3514	4408	4176	4614
Dauphin	5569	4326	7450	5113
Delaware	3532	2295	4339	2638
Elk	475	968	628	1198
Erie	6498	4338	7469	5272
Fayette	3340	4229	3954	4638
Forest	365	293	418	340
Franklin	3698	4006	4505	4182
Fulton	680	1066	797	1125
Greene	1542	2992	1795	3450
Huntingdon	2825	2368	3249	2690
Indiana	4068	2070	4472	2146
Jefferson	1967	2089	2407	2247
Juniata	1254	1642	1352	1739
Lancaster	13804	8316	13774	9064
Lawrence	3217	1492	3426	1705
Lebanon	4027	2696	4285	2924
Lehigh	4555	6133	5355	6895
Luzerne	8690	9696	12341	14433
Lycoming	4053	4587	4639	5056
McKean	880	696	1025	950
Mercer	4529	3785	975	....
Mifflin	1640	1702	1786	1765
Monroe	659	2092	858	2839
Montgomery	7353	8447	8454	8463
Montour	1066	1555	1378	1623
Northampton	4023	7449	4880	8121
Northumberland	3947	4900	4314	4863
Perry	2439	2408	2782	2614
Philadelphia	51209	46802	69278	48841
Pike	315	1054	246	1124
Potter	1334	708	1466	1042
Schuylkill	7902	8901	8990	9378
Snyder	1719	1315	1936	1372
Somerset	2940	1700	3430	1802
Sullivan	406	769	431	744
Susquehanna	4064	2939	4383	3403
Tioga	4535	1825	3123	....
Union	1788	1207	2069	1374
Venango	3507	3241	5071	4415
Warren	2430	1679	3176	2338
Washington	4476	4632	5294	4940
Wayne	2275	2715	2119	3039
Westmoreland	4693	6195	5581	6475
Wyoming	1452	1772	1561	1791
York	5545	8826	6400	8388
	290552	285096	339425	303970
	285596		303970	
Majority	4596	maj.	35455	

Nineteenth Assembly District Convention —A Letter from Chas. O'Conor.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Nominating Convention of the Apollo Hall Democracy met last evening at Rock Cottage, One Hundred and Eighth-street and the Boulevard for the purpose of nominating an Assemblyman for the district. After some preliminary proceedings the following officers were elected: President, Judge Alexander Spaulding; Vice-Presidents, James A. Loughran and Isaac Stellings; Secretaries, John E. Devlin and Senator Tieman. The Chairman having called the Convention to order, it was moved that an informal ballot be cast for candidate for Assemblyman, which ballot resulted in Mr. James A. Deering receiving the entire vote of the delegates. Mr. Deering was then nominated by acclamation as the nominee for the office in question, and a committee of two appointed to wait upon him for the purpose of tendering him the nomination. Shortly afterward Mr. Deering appeared before the Convention and formally accepted the nomination.

It was expected that Mr. Charles O'Conor would have been present at the Convention, as he is one of the delegates of his district. His reasons for absenting himself are given in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1872.

DEAR SIR: It did not occur to me when speaking with you that the position assumed by me in connection with Gen. Im. Emott, Mr. Peckham and Mr. Cooke would render it improper in me to be concerned in making any nomination.

Doubtless you have seen our address. We contemplate examining the claims of rival candidates for support and certifying our opinion as to the one in each district to be preferred.

I think I ought not to attend any meeting or convention in reference to any nomination for the Assembly.

It would disqualify me from acting in the office assumed by the address.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
CHARLES O'CONOR.

Assembly Conventions of the Apollo Hall Democracy.

The Apollo Hall Democracy, last evening, held conventions in the various Assembly Districts, to nominate candidates for Assembly. In each instance a letter was received from the Secretary of the Apollo Hall General Committee, suggesting the adjournment of the conventions for a week. In some districts the suggestion was adopted, and in others the letter was laid on the table and nominations were made. The following are the candidates nominated: First District, Nicholas Muller; Sixth District, John C. Rapp; Tenth District, Frederick Rollwagen, Jr.; Fourteenth District, James Daley; Twentieth District, Col. Dennis De Coursey; the Nineteenth District nominated James S. Deering, and the Fifteenth District A. J. Coffee.

Brooklyn Politics.

There was a meeting of the O'Conor and Adams Kings County Club held in front of the Wilbur Hotel, corner of Willoughby and Jay streets, last night. Prof. Wilcox, one of the State electoral ticket, delivered an address. He said that the O'Conor movement would be pushed ahead vigorously from now till election day, when those who now scoff at it as a sideshow would find that they would poll upward of 200,000 votes. The meeting then adjourned with cheers for O'Conor and Adams.

The regular Republicans, the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans, respectively, held primaries last evening for the election of delegate to the Congressional, Assembly District and City and County Conventions.

In several of the wards there were exciting contests. Pretty full votes were polled, but nothing was reported as having occurred to disturb the peace.

Ex-Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch has received the nomination for Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

The Tammany County Convention—Woltman Nominated for Coroner—The Aldermanic Ticket Completed.

The Tammany County Convention reassembled in the Hall yesterday afternoon, to take action on the report of the Conference Committee, prepared the previous evening.

Abram S. Hewitt presided.

The Committee presented their report, the substance of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Kelly the report was adopted unanimously; and it was further agreed that where delegations were united on a candidate the Chairman cast the vote as a unit; but where there were divisions, each delegate should name his own candidate.

Mr. Kelly then nominated Mr. Richard Croker for Coroner, and briefly urged his claims for the position.

Judge Koch nominated Mr. Henry Woltman. Each candidate was seconded, and, after some discussion, the question was called, and the Convention proceeded to the vote. Tellers were appointed, Judge Koch on the part of Woltman and Mr. Vietner, for Croker. The First District had been called, and given two votes for Croker and twenty-three for Woltman, when a delegate called attention to the fact that several persons had voted twice for the latter candidate.

This caused some little discussion, when it was determined that each delegate should rise as he gave his vote. The roll of the district was again called, when one vote was given for Croker and twenty-four for Woltman.

This unexpected result provoked loud laughter. The voting proceeded, and resulted as follows: Croker, 133; Woltman, 218.

On motion, the vote for Woltman was made unanimous, Mr. Kelly speaking in support of the motion. A committee of five was appointed to wait on the nominee and conduct him before the Convention.

The report of the Committee on the Aldermanic ticket was then unanimously adopted as the action of the Convention, and after a brief speech from Mr. Woltman, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Committee of Conference on the Judiciary meets this afternoon at 3 P. M. The name of Mr. Charles Donohue has been mentioned for the office of District-Attorney, and he will doubtless be recommended to the Convention on Friday for the position. Mr. Donohue is a lawyer better known in the United States Courts than in the State Courts in this City. His practice is mostly in Admiralty cases, but he is spoken of as an accomplished lawyer and not connected with politics.

Local Notes.

The Irish Independent League, Gen. F. F. Millen, President, has unanimously pledged itself to support Senator O'Brien for the Mayoralty.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District have nominated Mr. William Haw, Jr., for member of Assembly.

The Conference Committee of the Republican Party, yesterday, agreed to nominate Col. Charles S. Spencer as the Republican candidate for the office of District-Attorney.

At a meeting of the Twentieth Ward German Reform Association, Tuesday evening, Mr. Joseph Blumenthal was naminated as member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District.

The Apollo Hall Delegation of the Twentieth Assembly District met last evening and unanimously nominated Col. Denis De Courcy as their candidate for Assembly.

The Twelfth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club meets to-night at No. 70 Avenue D, when Hon. Hervey C. Calkin, Democratic member of Congress, will speak in favor of the Republican nominees.

The 'Longshoremen's Club met last evening at the corner of Catherine-street and East Broadway, Joseph Jennings presiding. Senator O'Brien was present, and made an address. The Club resolved to support him for the Mayoralty.

Pursuant to a call of the Conference Committees of the various German Clubs of the Twentieth Assembly District, held at No. 967 Third-avenue last evening, Major Charles W. Kruger was unanimously nominated as their choice for Assistant Alderman.

A meeting of the Grant and Wilson Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held at No. 9 Greenwich-avenue, last night. Mr. Foley addressed the meeting and advocated the cause of Grant and Wilson. After enrolling twenty-five new members the meeting adjourned.

A German James O'Brien Club was organized last night at No. 11 Forsyth-street, and the following officers elected: Alexander C. Wiee, President; Chas. Koch, Vice-President; Joseph Altschuler, Treasurer; Wm. Goldmiedl, Recording Secretary; Lorenz Brenmel, Corresponding Secretary.

The Twentieth Ward Working Men's Grant and Wilson Club, Christopher Rose, Chairman, met at No. 510 West Thirty-ninth-street, last evening. One hundred new members were enrolled, making a total of 475. Speeches were made by Dr. Newton and Capt. Mullady, which were received enthusiastically.

The Nineteenth Ward Independent Grant and Wilson Club held a meeting at Fifty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue last night. James McCann presided. There was considerable discussion and speech-making relative to the subordinate party nominations, but the meeting adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusion.

The William O'Connell Democratic Association met last evening at the corner of Eleventh-street and First-avenue. Mr. Maurice W. Shannon was nominated for the office of Assistant Alderman for the Fourteenth Assembly District. Judge William H. Leonard was also nominated for the Supreme Court, and James S. Spencer for the Common Pleas.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was held last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, the President, Mr. Hugh Turner in the chair. The following names were recommended to the County Convention: For Assembly, Dr. John M. Fisher; for Aldeman, Mr. Howard A. Whitfield; and for Assistant-Alderman, Mr. Hugh Turner.

The Tax-payers' Association of the Eighteenth Ward and the German Reform Organization, in connection with the Union Quartet Club, last evening, serenaded Hon. Francis J. Geis, Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and presented him with a set of resolutions complimentary of his action as Assistant Alderman. They also tendered him the nomination of Assembly for the Sixteenth District, which nomination Mr. Geis declined.

General Notes.

At the registration at Elizabeth, N. J. on Tuesday 3,723 names were placed on the lists.

The Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District of Hudson County have renominated Hon. Anthony A. Ryder for Assembly.

William J. Vandeusen, of Canajoharie, has been nominated for Republican candidate for member of Assembly from that district.

Hon. George W. Curtis will address the Grant and Wilson Clubs of Factoryville and New Brighton at the Town Hall, Castleton, to-morrow evening.

A note of the students of Yale College, on the Presidential candidates, was taken yesterday; 678 votes were cast for Grant, 126 for Greeley, 4 for O'Conor, 2 scattering.

Hon. Emery A. Storrs addressed the largest meeting of the campaign at Geneseo, last evening, holding his audience spell-bound for over two hours.

The Grant and Wilson Club of the First and Second Districts of Middleton, Staten Island, met at Stapleton Tuesday evening. Addresses were delivered by Hon. David Judd and Mr. J. W. Simonton.

The Democrats of Hartford, Conn., yesterday nominated W. W. Eaton for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of J. L. Strong, deceased. The Republican Convention will meet today, and Gen. J. R. Hawley will be probably nominated.

The Massachusetts State Central Committee of the Labor Reformers of Massachusetts have urgently requested that labor men ignore all parties in the coming Presidential election, as their cause has been ignored, and vote for neither candidate.

The Grant and Wilson Club of Port Washington, Long Island, met last Monday evening; Hon. John A. King and Charles E. Abbott, Esq., of New-York City, delivered addresses. The meeting was large and very enthusiastic. Next Monday evening the Club will again meet, when Henry J. Scudder, Esq., is expected to address the meeting.

Illegal Shipment of Fire-Works—Decisions by Commissioner Osborn.

In the case of Joseph B. Purdy, charged with shipping fireworks on the steamer Henry Chauncey without marking them as combustibles, as required by law, Commissioner Osborn yesterday made the following decision:

"The statute under which this proceeding is instituted declares that gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, camphene, benzine, coal-oil, oil of vitriol, chemical acids, turpentine, friction matches, &c., shall not be put up, packed and shipped, or delivered for shipment, without being securely packed, put up separately from each other and all other articles, and without being distinctly marked on the outside. The only questions involved in the consideration of this case are, does the statute cover or contemplate the prohibiting the shipment of the articles in question, namely: sky-rockets, Roman candles and blue lights, in the language 'all other articles of like character, without having the same marks on the outside of the case?' and does the law require the proprietor of an establishment who, upon the evidence furnished by his own witnesses, never gave any instructions or directions to his employes how or in what manner they should be put up and marked?

I am of opinion that fire-works are articles of like character to those enumerated above, for it is clear that the materials composing the sky-rocket consist of charcoal, sulphur, saltpetre and sometimes nitre; and Roman candles have for their chief ingredients or composition that of the same material inserted in a sky-rocket, together with a little gunpowder. However harmless or non-explosive these articles are, without coming in contact with spark or flame, there is an obvious meaning to language, and by it we can only arrive at the intention of legislators. Congress certainly intended by this statute to provide security to life and property, and to protect commerce from being subject to articles to be transported that the great mass of people consider dangerous, and liable to disturb the peace and security of travel, unless unusual precautions are taken to guard against them. As to what the law enjoins upon persons shipping the same, I have no doubt but the party charged with the offense should present a defense that he had ordered or instructed all who should be employed in and about the shipment of articles contemplated by the statute to conform to the requirements of the law. Nothing was marked on these two cases but initials and the destination of the packages. There was also no description of the contents, and the omission on the part of the defendant, who is a dealer in fire-works, to instruct or give directions to his clerks concerning the shipment on this or other occasions, I am of opinion that the law intends to hold responsible the party who violates the act of 1871, under which the proceeding is instituted. I deem the case one which should be passed on by a Grand Jury, and a higher Court, if it is prescribed for consideration, will give such an interpretation of the statute on the facts, that will be recognised as an authority for merchants and traders in articles of the kind in question. The defendant is held for trial."

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

Detailed Statement of the Frauds and Outrages by which the Democracy Carried the State.

Republicans Murdered for their Politics—Thousands of Voters Driven from the Polls by Armed Bands of Kuklux—Unparalleled Frauds Upon the Ballot Openly Committed.

From a statement published by the Republican Committee of the First Congressional District of Georgia, it appears that the frauds and terrorism by which that State was carried for the Democracy have not been exaggerated:

In strong Republican counties the Democratic managers of election in consolidating the votes of the several voting precincts of the county, on the slightest pretext, threw out the votes of strong Republican precincts, and these very Democratic managers are alone responsible for any irregularity, for they themselves were managers at the precincts whose votes were thus thrown out. As instances of this, take the cases of Liberty, Glynn, and Camden Counties, that of Liberty against the protestation of Judge Norman, an honest Greeley Democratic manager. The rejecting of these votes is a wholesale disfranchisement of voters, and thwarts the will of the people as expressed by their ballots, as it defeats the choice of Republican State Senators for four years, and counts in Democrats; it also defeats the choice of Republican Representatives for two years, and gives seats to Democrats.

In counties more equally divided politically, fraud and intimidation were resorted to to hinder and prevent colored men from voting. In Bibb County, at the city of Macon, the Republicans, while peaceably casting their ballots, *were fired on by the Democrats, four being murdered on the spot, and twenty or more seriously wounded.*

The Republicans, being unarmed, by the advice of their leaders, and entirely at the mercy of these brutal Kuklux Greeley Democrats, were thus obliged to retire and abandon all further part in the election, the result being that but 1,928 votes were cast to 5,460 two years since, and but 138 Republican votes cast to 2,768 two years ago. So flagrant and brutal were the outrages committed on Republican voters by the Democrats at Macon, that the Liberal Republican Greeley organ in that city reprobated the action of the Democrats in unmeasured terms. See the issue of the *American Union* of Macon for Oct. 3, 1872.

In Savannah, Chatham County, after establishing one precinct at the Court-house in that city, the road leading to the Ogeeche, where reside some 1,200 or 1,500 voters, was, early on the morning of the election, picketed by armed men, and colored voters, peaceably coming to the city to cast their votes, were driven back. The managers appointed were all Democrats. The polling places were in the immediate charge of a Democratic Sheriff and a large number of his Democratic deputies, specially appointed for the purpose. They were gathered from the worst dens of the city. The jail was delivered to make up the army. One Deputy Sheriff, by name Joseph Julian, had been in Savannah but two weeks, having arrived at that port on the British-American bark Mary Lawton, and for some crime been committed to the County Jail. He was freed from jail on the day previous to the election on condition that he would act as a deputy sheriff that day. The person who had direct charge of this gang of ruffianly deputy Sheriffs was the deputy jailer, named Carroll. These *peace officers* roughly pushed away from the polls the colored voters, when they attempted to exercise the right of suffrage, and thus hundreds were entitled thereto, were deprived of their votes.

The city police to the number of 100 or more, armed with rifle muskets and bayonets, were drawn up in line directly in front of the Court-house. The recently-reorganized volunteer militia companies, all armed, were in their armories in plain sight, and but a few rods from the voting place. The Chatham Artillery, with cannon loaded and horses harnessed, were ready at a moment's notice to appear on the scene, while the Georgia Hussars, a company of cavalry, were patrolling the streets. All these arms in the hands of Democrats and formerly soldiers in the rebel army, ostensibly for the purpose of maintaining the peace, but really on the least pretext to shoot down and murder unarmed men, who were loyal to the Government. The utter impossibility of being able to cast Republican votes, without endangering the lives of those attempting to do so, and the brutal assault on a Republican challenger while quietly performing his duty, determined the Republican leaders, after full consideration, to withdraw from the contest and abandon the field.

In Screven and other counties, persons entitled by law to vote, having their taxes for 1871, and others being exempt from poll-tax on account of age, were rudely driven away from the polls, the Democratic managers unlawfully requiring colored voters to swear they *had paid all taxes since emancipation*, while the law required only the tax to be paid. The Republicans, in attempting to vote, on being thus unlawfully hindered in their rights at the polls, were threatened with arrest, and therefore were obliged to abandon the polls and give up the contest. In Burke County, where there is a majority of colored voters of over 1,500, so many outrages were there committed on the colored men, and so intimidated are the colored voters because of the Kuklux crimes done in that county, that through fear the colored voters stayed away from the polls, and a Democratic majority of over 600 is returned.

In Thomas County, a strongly Republican county, an intelligent colored man, Mr. Few, who had importuned performed the duty of manager of election at the voting precinct at Boston, in that county, was at night, after the election, dragged from his bed and brutally beaten and left for dead on the railroad track of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, by a band of disguised men in the Kuklux uniform.

In Bryan County, Mr. N. Grace, an influential and prominent white Republican, the only one in the county, was attacked by a ruffian for the activity he had manifested during the election.

In Dougherty and other counties the Republican votes were abstracted from the ballot-box and Democratic tickets substituted. Thousands of voters, loyal to the Government, were by these means driven from the polls by brutal ruffians, and by such appliances the Democrats elected their State ticket.

BROOKLYN REFORMERS.

The Propositions by the Brooklyn Citizens Who Advocate Reform—A Paper to the Public.

The citizens of Brooklyn favorable to reform have issued the following:

To the Citizens of Brooklyn:

The undersigned, citizens of Brooklyn, having with their fellow-citizens a common interest in its welfare and prosperity, and viewing with alarm the rapid increase of its debt, the reckless and wasteful expenditures of money in the execution of its public improvements, and in the general administration of its affairs, have constituted "A Citizens' Reform Association," for the purpose, among others, of securing the purity of the ballot-box, the honest execution of election frauds, and the nomination and election of suitable candidates for city and county officers, and for members of the State Legislature.

One of the cardinal principles of the Association is that for these offices good men shall be selected and supported by all the influence in their power, irrespective of any party associations, and it is not their intention to nominate candidates for any office, unless in cases where the candidates of neither party would be acceptable, or where the party nominations are unnecessarily delayed, put to select from those who may be nominated such individuals as they may deem most worthy of indorsement by this Association, regardless of their views upon national politics, and recommend them to their fellow-citizens as deserving their support.

The members of the Association believe that the time has fully come when every citizen should forsake all parties in reference to city and county affairs. If we would reduce our taxes, secure a sound and economical administration in the various departments, and preserve the financial reputation of our City, it is imperative that we elect to office only such men as will serve the public honestly, and not use their position either for purposes of private emoluments, or to reward political partisans.

It is believed that, under the Registry law of last session a full vote may be had, and the members of the Association have every confidence that with good nominations and suitable efforts a thorough reform in our city and county affairs may be secured.

We appeal, then, to our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, for their sympathy, their aid and their earnest support of the Association in its efforts in the cause of reform in municipal and county affairs. The reform is urgently demanded by the interests of the tax-payers and the comfort and protection of all classes of our citizens. The efforts to secure it will be successful if those who are interested are determined it shall be.

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, President.
CHARLES S. BAYLIS, Secretary.

H. Pierrepont, James Kschwege, Demas Barnes, John W. Hunter, C. K. Garvin, G. J. Nichols, S. B. Chittenden, R. M. Whiting, Jr., Wm. Marshall, A. J. Perry, Samuel McLean, Joan W. Fisher, George L. Fox, James Murphy, S. Kaufmann, F. A. Schroeder, Ludovic Bemush, A. C. Davis, W. H. Swan, James How, Wm. Coit, James H. Frothingham, Charles E. Hill, J. J. Van Nostrand, Thomas Sullivan, E. S. Baylis, Wm. B. Leonard, Michael Snow, L. V. D. Hardenburgh, S. F. Davis, A. B. Capwell, George B. Carrington, A. R. Gray, H. C. Hulbert, R. C. Boswell, D. W. Adams, J. S. Ward, Henry R. Jones, Hugh Allen, E. Driggs, H. E. Pierrepont, A. Van Sinderen, E. J. Whitlock, H. Senger, W. T. Hatch, Nathan Stephens, S. S. Bussing, E. Beers, Edwin Buckley, B. Stevens, C. D. Wood, R. W. Adams, E. S. Sandford, J. R. Taylor, J. P. Robinson, A. V. Blake, Charles Lowry, A. D. Wheelock, A. Fitzgerald, Wm. M. Vail, Robert Johnstone, Jas. S. Stearns, Thos. H. Rodman, Jas. H. Hasbrouck, F. E. Taylor, F. Hopkins, Geo. S. Spencer, D. C. Robins, N. Knight, John French, F. Pettit, E. D. Plimpton, W. C. Dunton, Wm. S. Fisdale, Henry W. Sage.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Soreheads Preparing Their Own Defeat—Congressional Nominations Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The sorehead coalition in Massachusetts has taken another long step toward utter and irremediable defeat. In the Seventh District Hon. J. K. Tarbox was put up against Attorney-General Hoar. Mr. Tarbox is the most influential, able and popular young Democrat of the State, and is a strong advocate of the new departure.

While the Republicans were unanimously renominating Gen. Butler, today, the coalitionists, with equal unanimity, were selecting as their standard-bearer, Charles P. Thompson, a popular Democratic lawyer in Gloucester, who may perhaps draw a few, but only a few votes from Gen. Butler.

In the Third District, which comprises the southern end of this city, in which Hon. Wm. Whiting has been nominated, it was supposed that Mayor Gaston would be renominated by the Democrats and supported by the "soreheads." The Convention was held this evening, and the flag inscribed with his name was all ready to be thrown out; but a change became necessary. Mr. Gaston, who has taken no part in the campaign, was perfectly satisfied that he could forego the honor of being defeated, and declined at the last moment to have his name used in connection with the office. Therefore, the coalitionists have resurrected another man, Mr. Samuel C. Cobb, whose only experience in public life has been gained during a twelve-month's service in the Board of Aldermen. He is an honorable merchant, but has almost no qualifications for a seat in Congress. The Republicans have now completed their nominations, except in the Eleventh District, where Dr. Dawes is sure of a renomination and re-election.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Convention of Straight-Outs—They Recommend Honest Democrats to Stay at Home in November.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 16.—The State Convention of the Straight-out Democracy met here today. Delegates from the different counties were present. The object was to nominate a Straight-out Electoral ticket. Congressman at large, and other officers. After organizing a letter was read from the State Executive Committee recommending that as the result of the October elections rendered the election of Greeley out of the question, there existed no necessity for the nomination of an electoral ticket in support of the Louisville nominee, and recommending the honest Democracy of the State to refrain from taking any part in the contest of the two Republican candidates, Grant, the regular, and Greeley, the sorehead. Numerous letters from prominent Democrats throughout the State were read, favoring the recommendations of the State Executive Committee. After a thorough discussion in secret session, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously agreed to, and the Convention adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Ten Thousand "Tanners" in a Torch-Light Procession in Chicago—The Campaign at Its Height.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The grandest political demonstration which has taken place in this city since the exciting campaign of 1868, took place this evening. The Grant and Wilson Tanner Clubs of the three divisions of the city and the suburban towns, paraded the principal streets in an immense torch-light procession, estimated by old soldiers to contain 10,000 men, with bands of music, banners and transparencies. The procession occupied one hour in passing a given point. The streets adjacent to the line of march were lined by thousands of Republicans, and the windows and house-tops were thronged by eager faces. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The Republicans of Chicago are thoroughly aroused, and the principal work of the campaign will be concentrated in the coming three weeks. Senator Morton is expected to address a mass-meeting here to-morrow night.

NEW-YORK.

Torch-Light Procession in Troy—Democrats Stone the Republicans Severely Wounding Several.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Republicans of this city had a grand torch-light demonstration this evening. The procession eclipsed anything seen hereabouts during the campaign. Fully 3,000 men were in line and many buildings on the streets through which the procession passed were brilliantly illuminated. The sidewalks were, until midnight, thronged with people, and in every other respect the demonstration was a grand success.

While passing through South Troy, the prevailing sentiment of which is intensely Democratic, one of the Clubs was stoned, and three of the members seriously injured.

One of the incidents of the occasion was the unfurling of a beautiful banner procured by the order of the Republican Central Committee.

A club composed entirely of colored citizens was a marked feature of the procession.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17—1 A. M.—From the lower lakes over the Eastern and Middle States, light northerly winds; high barometer and clear weather prevail on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; clear weather and southerly to easterly winds, with high barometer; cloudy weather, with occasional rains, over Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys; in the Northwest and over Lake Michigan gentle northerly winds and generally clear weather. The highest barometers are on Lake Huron. The barometer is falling in the extreme North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will rise and continue high, with generally clear and cool weather and northerly winds in the New-England and Middle States; in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys partly cloudy but clearing weather and occasional rain and northerly to easterly winds; on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts southerly to easterly winds, veering to northerly and easterly and clear weather; on the upper lakes and in the Northwest winds veering to south-easterly, with falling barometer and partly cloudy weather; generally clear weather and north-easterly to south-easterly winds on the lower lakes. All Trans-Missouri reports are missing.

Conference of Democrats in Ohio—A Desperate Effort to Resuscitate the Corpse.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here today, with prominent Democrats from all parts of Ohio, to consult in relation to the political situation. The meeting was strictly private. It was agreed to prosecute the campaign with vigor. Among those present were George H. Pendleton, George W. McCook, Senator Thurman and several members of Congress.

Monday, Instead of Saturday, for Pay Day as a Moral Agent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 16.—At the State Congregational Convention today, the following was offered for consideration:

Whereas, The experience of manufacturers and other employers, both in Europe and America, proves that the payment of employes on Monday, instead of Saturday, results in a better observance of the Sabbath, less intemperance and a marked moral, physical and financial improvement both of establishments and localities where it is practiced;

Resolved, That the subject is worthy of the careful consideration of patriots and Christian people.

THE REGISTRATION.

A Good Day's Work Yesterday—No Trouble, but General Activity.

Yesterday, the second day of registration, the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals were in attendance at the various registration places.

No reports or complaints of inefficiency or neglect of duty were received at either the Marshall's or Chief Supervisor's offices during the day.

The following table shows the progress made yesterday in the regist

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

Important Disclosures Probable—Commissioner Shields Opposed to Star Chamber Proceedings.

Lewis Samuels was brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday afternoon, on an affidavit charging him with being concerned in a conspiracy, in 1866, to defraud the Government of the revenue tax on ten barrels of spirits, manufactured at a distillery on Eighth-street. Others, some of whom are well-known business men, are also included in the charge, but the arrests not having yet been made, the names are withheld to avoid thwarting the ends of justice. It was intended to proceed with the examination at once, and for that purpose Ex-Judge Pierrepont was present as counsel for the defense, and Ex-Recorder James M. Smith appeared assisting Assistant District-Attorney De Kay. This case is probably one of a large number of similar ones which originated in 1866. At the beginning of proceedings it was manifest that the defense wanted to avoid publicity, and Mr. De Kay said that he thought that it would not be right that the names of the defendants should be exposed in the public journals until something had been brought against them. There was only the affidavit of one man, and it was not sufficient to justify the giving to the public of the names which might come up in the case. Commissioner Shields replied: "I am placed in this position, that I have to hold an open Court; I sit here openly and I cannot, therefore, exclude the reporters of the public journals."

Mr. DE KAY—Several names of prominent citizens may be very much injured by the publication of the facts set forth, and it seems just that nothing be published yet.

Mr. SHIELDS—I hold open Court, and if the examination goes on I cannot exclude the reporters.

Mr. DeKay again urged his motion, and Mr. D. Rollins, one of the lawyers for the defense, also seemed anxious to exclude the Press. Mr. Shields again firmly repeated that he would not keep out the reporters.

Mr. Harland, of counsel for the defense, then said that if both sides desired it there was nothing to prevent the Commissioner from holding a secret sitting, but Mr. Shields announced once for all, that he would not exclude the representatives of the Press.

Mr. Pierrepont then asked an adjournment, saying that he understood that there would be a meeting, but did not think that it was going to take so much time. He saw that it would take several days to finish the examination, and he suggested an adjournment until 2 P. M. tomorrow, which was agreed to.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Presentation of a Petition Against the Manhattan Odorless Company—The Usual Weekly Statistics.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President Bosworth in the chair. After the transaction of unimportant business, a petition, signed by 2,000 property-owners, against the monopoly enjoyed by the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company was presented.

Mr. Barr suggested the reference of the petition to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

Mr. Maniere moved that the petition be placed on file. He was satisfied that the Board would be compelled to take some action in regard to the ordinance, and that very soon, and it would be well to have the petition on file so that it might be readily referred to.

An application was presented to the Board for a permit to remove night soil by a patent air-light apparatus, and the application was referred to the Sanitary Committee. No further action was taken by the Board in the matter.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Oct. 12, 1872:

Oct. 5—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 22; scarlet fever, 17; measles, 3; diphtheria, 14; small-pox, 4. Oct. 12—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 21; scarlet fever, 33; measles, 1; diphtheria, 28; small-pox, 7.

The Register of Records reports as follows:

"During the past week there were registered 438 deaths, being 9 more than on the previous week, and 2 more than in the week of 1871. Zymotic diseases occasioned 169 deaths; constitutional, 121; local, 146; developmental, 35, and violent causes, 17. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 1 to 3; those of measles from 2 to 3; those of scarlatina from 7 to 13; those of diphtheria and croup from 16 to 38; those of typhus fever from 1 to 2; those of remittent fever from 4 to 7, and those of cerebro-spinal fever from 5 to 7. Those of intermittent fever amounted to 5, the same number as on the previous week. The mortality of whooping-cough declined from 8 to 3; that of typhoid fever from 11 to 9, and that of diarrheal diseases from 83 to 73. There were 73 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, and 46 from the local respiratory diseases, against 76 and 41 respectively in the previous week. Further details are furnished of deaths of puerperal affections 5. There were 83 deaths in hospitals and other institutions, 49 deaths were certified by Coroners, 3 of which were homocidal, 2 suicidal, and 121 due to accident or violence. Mortality considered among children less than five years old: 46 per cent. of the total mortality, and 29 deaths were of persons seventy years old and upward."

The Chief Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter-houses of the City as being in fair sanitary condition.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

Judge McQuade's Bank Account Called For—Exciting Scene Between Counsel—Genet Called, but Does Not Appear.

The Commission appointed by the Senate to investigate the alleged frauds in the construction of the Harlem Court-house, met yesterday at the City Hall.

Mr. Parsons, counsel for the people, asked Mr. McQuade for his bank-book, when the witness replied that he handed a transcript of it to his counsel. Mr. Parsons then requested witness to produce it, whereupon Mr. Trull declined to hand it to the Senate Committee on grounds previously stated. The witness was ready to answer any questions, but was not willing to expose his private bank account to the criticism of the community. The witness said, therefore, that after advice of counsel, he should decline to produce it.

Mr. Trull having said he was willing to hand the bank account to the Committee for their private examination, but declined to allow the counsel on the opposite side to examine it, Mr. Parsons replied that no request had been made that Judge McQuade declined to produce the bank account, although ordered to do so by the Commission.

In answer to Mr. Trull, the witness said he had not received one farthing of the money expended on the Court-house; knew nothing of the $1,000 item of payment to Hyneman; had confidence in his clerks, and relying upon their statements, signed the requisitions; never shared in the moneys drawn on those requisitions.

To Mr. Ketchell, Mr. McQuade answered that he had known George A. T. Lynch twenty years, but more intimately for the last five or seven years; did not know anything of Lynch being a defaulter of public moneys.

Judge Waterbury objected to any question being made about matters several years old, whereupon Mr. Ketchell said that as Judge McQuade had trusted Lynch implicitly, so as to fill up the blanks in signed requisitions, he ought to have inquired into Lynch's character. Senator Tiemann said the question was a proper one, as it was desired to get at the truth and that only.

Witness continued: Have heard of charges against Mr. Lynch, but know nothing of them; know nothing of any appropriation having been made to pay off alleged defalcations in other Departments or Surrogate's Courts; have learned of such charges through the Press; remember reading it some years ago, but took no notice of it; do not know of such an appropriation in this year; the reports did not shake my confidence in Lynch; did not give that matter any consideration when placing the certificates, signed in blank, in his hands; do not remember that any of the certificates had any items upon them when signing his name; do not recollect any thing about them.

In reply to Mr. Trull witness said he supposed the certificates were for work done and materials supplied; his bank account referred only to his private business; knew of no one of two items of financial transactions between himself and Mr. Genet.

Mr. Trull said the Committee could have full opportunity to examine the bank account privately, but it could not be given to the counsel or the public for urgent reasons.

The Committee asserted that the bank account should be produced before them only at the public investigation, and Senator Benedict thought that Judge McQuade's declination only manifested the necessity of its production.

A long debate then took place between counsel, during which Mr. Trull pulled the abstract of the bank-book from his pocket, saying that his client did produce it; but again placed it in his own pocket without offering it to the Commission.

In reply to Mr. Parsons, the witness said that his son, John J. McQuade, aged seventeen, had been employed for a short time with John Scallon, to answer questions in his office, at the Court-house building, at a salary of $75 per month; was paid by Scallon; witness had nothing to do with fixing the salary; witness could not name any other person he had caused to be appointed on the works; had recommended many laborers who were appointed; did not know how or by whom they were paid; thought all moneys paid by the City were on the signatures of the Commissioners; did not know whether or not Scallon paid the men; did not cause the appointment of any belonging to his family except his son; never signed a voucher for his son's salary; had asked a loan twice of Genet for $5,000 and received it; did not remember the dates, but it was during the construction of the Court-house; they were the only loans during that time, and had been repaid, once by check and once by United States notes; had borrowed from other persons, as he was building a house, and had run short of money; did not decline to produce the bank account, but his counsel had it in charge.

To Judge Waterbury witness said that no moneys had to his knowledge been received by him, either from Genet or any other person, out of the funds for the construction of the Court-house; supposed Mr. Scallon paid his son from the moneys drawn from the City, as any other employer would have done; had given no directions how his son, although a minor, should be paid.

Henry W. Genet was next called, but did not appear. His counsel, Judge Waterbury, in an excited manner, said Mr. Genet would not consent to be examined until the other side had exhausted their witnesses, as it was evident the counsel wanted Genet's evidence to make out their case, and no witness could be made to criminate himself under the law.

Mr. Parsons said if Mr. Genet declines to be examined on the ground that his testimony would tend to criminate himself, that was a valid excuse and must be admitted. He had other witnesses to examine, but they were not present, and he should, therefore, ask for an adjournment until Friday, which was accorded, and the Commission adjourned accordingly.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

A Variety of Important Subjects—Discussion of Questions Which Affect Merchants Generally—An Important Session.

The National Board of Trade resumed its sessions yesterday at the new Court-house, the President, Mr. Frederick Fraley, in the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting as delegates Messrs. Charles E. Hill and G. W. Lane, from the Board of Importers and Grocers, of New-York; James E. Marsh, of Kansas City, and Joseph B. Sergeant, of the New-Haven Chamber of Commerce. The report was adopted and the gentlemen took their seats.

The Convention accepted an invitation to dine with the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Grocers and Importers of this City at Delmonico's on Friday evening.

Mr. Geo. Opdyke presented a memorial of Dr. E. Blundell relative to the resumption of specie payments, and two from Mr. C. H. Waddell on the subject of a reduction of rates of postage, and the establishment of uniform rates in the transportation of products to the Atlantic sea board. Referred to the Committee.

The delegation from New-Orleans presented a preamble and resolutions on the subject of our treaty relations, which were referred. A resolution from the St. Louis delegation in reference to the opening of the Indian territory to civilization and commerce was also referred.

The following resolution of the Executive Committee (coming from the last annual meeting) came up for consideration:

Resolved, That the issue of scrip dividends, the watering of stock, and the issue of stock without a full money equivalent by incorporated companies are pernicious customs, measures for the abrogation of which are deserving of the consideration of this Board.

A delegate of Boston moved to amend so as to read "without a corresponding reserve or accumulation of profits," which was adopted, and the resolution was then agreed to.

On the question of the recommendation of the Executive Council, referring to the subject of "improvements in the security afforded by the warehouse receipts issued for stored property," the committee to whom it was referred offered the following resolutions:

That the Executive Council be instructed to memorialize the Legislatures of the several States, where such laws do not exist, to enact criminal laws that will punish the issuing or negotiating of spurious or fraudulent warehouse receipts; to enact such laws on the subject of warehousing as will protect the holders of warehouse receipts in the safety and integrity of the property covered by such receipts, and to make warehouse receipts negotiable, like other commercial paper.

Considerable discussion on the resolutions took place, but they were finally agreed to.

In reference to the duty on Canadian lumber, the following preamble and resolution, offered by the Newark Board of Trade, were presented:

Whereas, The duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, imposed on lumber imported from Canadian Provinces, upon the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, in place of acting as a protection to American industry, is operating injuriously upon the interests of this country, by imposing a direct and onerous tax upon the consumer; by checking the rapid growth and building up of our Western settlements, and by facilitating the waste and denuding of our forests, which a wise policy should preserve and protect for the wants of future generations; and whereas, such duty only tends to put a higher price on our domestic lumber, to the great injury of the masses, and to the benefit only of a few who are proprietors of the timber lands of the lumber States—therefore,

Resolved, That the duty now imposed on Canadian lumber of right ought to and should be abrogated, or else reduced to a rate which should not act as a prohibitory tax; and that the National Board of Trade will use its influence and endeavors to bring about such a result.

Mr. McGuire, of Newark, supported the resolutions. He contended that the present duty was unwise and unjust, and that five per cent. would be a fair equivalent. Our forests need protection, he said, or we should soon have no forests to protect. According to the present average rate of cutting, in seventeen years the forests of this State will be exhausted.

Mr. Wm. Newell, of Philadelphia, did not oppose a reduction of the duty, but he was opposed to free trade in lumber. A reduction from twenty per cent. to five be considered to be too great in that interest. He thought, however, that Congress understood this question, and we should be satisfied with what it had done with regard to it. We must not make the duty so low as to ruin our own trade.

After further discussion on the motion of Mr. Thompson, of Baltimore, the resolutions were referred to a committee appointed to confer with the Canadian delegation on the subject.

The resolutions on the subject of inland water communication, offered by the Buffalo Board of Trade in 1870, to the effect that the General Government should take with the State of New-York necessary measures for the enlargement of its tonnage, was adjourned until today.

The Board then went into consideration of the seventh proposition proposed by the Cincinnati Board of Trade, viz.: The classification and rates of freight. It was set forth in the preamble that the direct classification of freights on different roads rendered difficult the formation of through rates, to amend which it was proposed to bring the subject before the various Boards of Trade, and to request Congress to pass such laws as would prevent discrimination in rates or extortionate charges for transfer, and to simplify the means of redress for the injurious acts of corporations. The proposition met with considerable opposition, on the ground that it would be dangerous for Congress to obtain power over railroads to such an extent as proposed, and after considerable discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to the Executive Council, with instructions to examine and report at this or the next session of the Board. At this point, William R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, read an exhaustive statement of the carrying trade and running expenses of the principal railroads, deducing therefrom that by less extravagance in railroad management freights might be greatly cheapened. Mr. Ferguson also submitted a resolution recommending the establishment of two trunk lines from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads, connecting the latter lines with the ordinary mail routes. The matter was laid over.

The eighth consideration presented by the Boston Commercial Exchange and relating to the transportation of grain and the responsibility of railroad companies for waste in transportation, was next in order, and on motion of Mr. Chickering, of Boston, it was resolved that the several State Legislatures be requested to make the railroads responsible for the amount of grain marked on each package, allowing the company to weigh each article before loading.

The subject of tax on Louisiana sugar was postponed.

The abuses to which immigrants are subjected, both at sea and after their arrival, formed the subject of the eleventh proposition, presented by the Boston Board of Trade. The resolution submitted embraced an indorsement of the National Government for its efforts in that direction, but recommended that Federal supervision over emigrants should cease after their passage through the Custom-house, and that their subsequent treatment should be left to the several States upon the seabeard. The abolition of the capitation tax was also advised. After a few trifling amendments, the entire proposition was unanimously adopted.

The twelfth subject called forth considerable debate, as it recommended that Congress be asked to forbid the exaction of harbor fees and compulsory pilotage. Referred to the Executive Council.

The thirteenth proposition, asking Congress for such subvention for postal sea service as would give New Orleans greater facilities for direct communication with foreign countries, was referred to the Executive Committee. Propositions 14, 15 and 16, relating to American shipping, and demanding the right to purchase foreign-built ships, was postponed.

The Philadelphia Board presented for consideration a resolution expressing the condemnation of "corners" and all species of gambling in trade. The subject was warmly discussed, and it was at length resolved to refer the matter to a committee of three, with instructions to report on Friday.

Adjourned to 10½ A. M. today.

Savage Assault by a Drunken Husband.

Yesterday morning, William T. Shields, of No. 113 West Forty-sixth-street, came home drunk, and soon commenced to quarrel with his wife. During the quarrel, Shields stabbed his wife in the arm with a pocket-knife, severing the radial artery and inflicting a severe wound. The woman was attended by Police Surgeon Wiseman, and taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Shields was arrested, and detained to await the result of the injuries.

The Proposed Repeal of the Hack Law.

The Coach-drivers' Benevolent Protective Society do not coincide with the movement made by certain hackmen to obtain a repeal of the ordinance prohibiting hack-drivers leaving their seats while waiting for passengers, and yesterday protested before a Committee of the Board of Aldermen against any repeal of the ordinance. The organization indorse all the views expressed in Tuesday's TIMES, and invite the citizens to protest before the Conference Committee of the two Municipal Boards, today, against the repeal of the ordinance.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	West. U. Tel.	78¼	800	Panama Railroad	146¾
300	do.	76¾	1000	Union Pacific	39⅝
300	do.	76¾	800	do.	39⅝
100	do.	76	800	do.	39⅝
100	do.	75⅞	200	do.	39⅝
1000	do.	76	1500	do.	39⅝
800	do.	76¼	100	do.	39⅝
600	do.	76	800	do.	39⅝
300	do.	76¾	400	Ohio & Miss.	46¾
300	do.	76¾	100	do.	46¾
300	do.	76¾	300	do.	46¾
200	do.	76¾	200	do.	46¾
400	do.	76¾	200	do.	46¾
200	do.	76¾	100	do.	46¾
500	do.	76⅞	300	do.	46¾
200	do.	77	100	do.	46¾
100	do.	76⅞	100	do.	46½
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	96¼	1000	Rock Island	112
500	do.	96	1000	do.	111¾
200	do.	96⅛	100	do.	111¾
1000	do.	96⅜	300	do.	111¾
1100	do.	96⅜	100	do.	111¾
600	do.	96⅜	100	do.	111¾
100	do.	96⅜	100	do.	111¾
300	W. U. Tel. b.c.	78¼	400	do.	73⅝
1700	do.	78¼	100	do.	73¾
100	do.	78¼	1000	do.	73¾
100	do.	78¼	100	do.	73¾
100	do.	78¼	100	do.	73⅝
900	do.	78¼	400	do.	73⅝
1000	do.	78¾	200	St. Paul Pref.	77
400	do.	78¾	200	Bos., H. & Erie	8½
1000	do.	78¾	800	do.	8¾
100	do.	78¾	500	Toledo & Wabash	73¾
200	do.	78¾	100	do.	74
8000	Pacific Mail	38⅝	400	do.	74¼
2800	do.	38⅝	400	do.	74
4000	do.	87	200	do.	73⅝
700	do.	87	100	do.	73⅝
700	do.	87	600	do.	73⅝
270	Lake Shore	91¾	500	do.	73¾
1300	do.	91¾	300	do.	73¾
600	do.	91⅝	400	do.	73⅝
700	do.	91⅝	300	do.	73⅝
100	do.	91⅝	200	do.	73⅝
1500	do.	91⅝	200	do.	73⅝
700	do.	91⅝	00	do.	73⅝
1900	do.	91¾	200	do.	73⅝
100	N. J. Southern	27¼	120	do.	73⅝
500	Erie Railway	25¼	3 0	do.	73⅝
300	do.	25¼	430	do.	73
100	do.	25⅜	600	do.	72⅞
100	do.	25⅜	600	do.	73
100	do.	25⅜	200	do.	73
10	Pacific Mail	38⅞	100	do.	73⅛
2300	do.	38⅞	600	do.	73⅛
2400	do.	38⅞	100	do.	73⅛
400	do.	38⅞	100	do.	73⅛
400	do.	38⅞	100	do.	73⅛
1500	do.	38⅞	200	do.	73⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	3⅝	100	do.	73⅛
200	do.	3⅝	100	do.	73⅛
500	Consol. Coal	37⅛	100	do.	73⅛
100	do.	37⅛	100	do.	73⅛
100	Adams Ex.	68	100	do.	73⅛
100	do.	68	100	do.	73⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	81½	25	Bos., H. & Erie	8¾
100	P. M. S.S. Co.	53	100	do.	8¾
700	do.	87⅛	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	53
1800	do.	87⅛	200	Del., L. & W.	98
200	do.	87⅛	200	do.	97¾
500	N. Y. C. & H.	96½	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75
100	do.	96⅝	100	do.	75¾
100	do.	96⅝	500	Ohio & Miss.	46
100	do.	96⅝	100	do.	46¼
100	Erie Railway	25¼	200	do.	46¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¾ A. M.

$1,000 U. 5-20 C., '67.....111⅝ | $10,000 U. S. 5s. C., '81..111

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

$7,000	N. Car. 6s, old..	33	
5,000	S. Car. 6s, new,		
	Jan. & July...	25¼	
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	93	
10,000	do.....	92¾	
10,000	Va. 6s. def....	83.	15⅝
5,000	Ten. 6th.....		70
4 000	Mich. So. 2d....		100
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.		99½
15,000	Union P. 1st....		88¼
500	U. Pac. W. L.G.c.		77
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, ind.		90¼
5,000	do.		89¾
5,000	do.		89¾
1,000	D.L.& W. con..		97¾
2,000	G's W. 2d.....		89½
8,000	do.	b3.	90
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..		79⅝
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st.s.		102¾
15,000	N. J. So. 1st....		80
5,000	do.		81
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.		101¾
10,000	Ohio & M. 2d....		84¼
5,000	do.		84¼
5,000	do.		84
1,000	O. & M. con....		93½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S.F.		88
7,000	Tol. P. & W. 2d.		81¼
3,000	do.		81½
10,000	B. H. & E. 1st.		41½
1,000	R. C. R. & M. 1st.		90¾
10,000	North'n Cen. 6s.		93¾
600	West. U. Tel. 7s.		94
20	B'k of N. America		107
100	Consol. Coal.....		43¾
200	do.		43¾
200	do. bet. call.		44¼
100	do.		44¼
200	do.	b3.	44
100	Quick. Ex.	b.c.	43¾
100	Manhattan Gas...		205
300	Mariposa Pf.		3⅝
5	Adams Express...		95
100	Am. U. Ex.....		71
100	Un. States Ex....		81¼
5	do.		81
400	do. bet. call.		81¾
100	do.		81¾
200	Rar'tan Bay.....		19
300	W. U. Tel. b.c.		78¼
1700	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
900	do.		78¼
200	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
200	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
1900	do.	b3.	77
100	do.		77
100	do.		77¼
3400	do.		77¼
800	do.		78¼
300	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
200	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
1900	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
1000	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
300	do.		78¼
200	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
1500	do.		78¼
200	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
500	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
100	do.		78¼
100

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALANDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—214, Bonner vs. Steam-ship Circassian; 188, Ryan vs. Heckscher, Jr.; 177, New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company vs. Propeller John Taylor; 200, The United States vs. Two trunks containing fringe; 194, New-Jersey Literage Company vs. Steam-tug Edward Levy; 136, McGlean vs. Steamer Argo; 169, Phillips vs. Steam-boat Anna & Carrie; 167, Polsom vs. Williams; 119, Gaulding vs. Leird; 24, Aumach vs. Schooner Creole; 191, Spear et al vs. Propeller Titian; 67, Van Praez vs. British brig W. Smith; 126, Whitney vs. Ferry-boat Lunawick; 224, Tomkins vs. Ferry-boat Syracuse; 178, Wheeler vs. Steam-boat City of Norwich.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—834, Nolan vs. Bank of New-York National Banking Association; 680½, Sutton, Jr., et al vs. Fleischman et al.; 770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 798, Martin et al. vs. McDaniel; 834½, Phillipm vs. Wolff; 77, Slavin vs. Baxter; 868, Wilson vs. Reddy; 810, Williams vs. Neuninger; 820, Curry vs. Darling et al.; 3,766, Tryon vs. Merritt et al.; 1,014, Baker vs. Harshman; 1016, Moss et al. vs. Husted; 1,024, Doug ass vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1,026, Erhart vs. Hall; 1,028, Bryce et al. vs. Adams; 1,032, Murphy vs. The Tehuantapec Railway Company et al.; 1,034, Belding et al. vs. Lowe; 1,036, Bostwick vs. Gould; 1,038, Kelley, Sheriff, &c., vs. Whitney; 1,042, Leasing vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M.—34, Spring vs. Bernough; 82, The People, &c., Tarnure vs. The Board of Supervisors; 105, Cropper vs. Backer; 108, Brooks et al. vs. White et al.; 109, Same vs. Same; 110, Olmstead vs. Riley et al.; 130, Bohler vs. Fitch; 137, Colwell et al. vs. Dod et al.; 140, The Trodegar Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad Company; 148, Day vs. Day; 163, Justh vs. Justh; 164, Wilson vs. Korz; 185, Rheade vs. Speyer et al.; 19, Fricke, Jr., vs. Wilson; 203, Gilbert vs. Gilbert et al.; 222, In the matter of the petition of Ferdinand Mayer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Law and Fact—64, Orme vs. Underhill et al.; 115, Blood vs. Hayes et al.; 5, Voigt vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; 104, Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.; 107, Hollender vs. Baylis et al.; 118, Wormser vs. Garver; 10, Ellsworth vs. Muldoone; 81, Burnham et al. vs. Cockle et al.; 119, Asmare vs. Donahue et al.; 120, Morgan vs. Bishop et al.; 121, Malone et al. vs. Gallagher et al.; 122, Reed vs. Bonyier; 124, Tynr vs. The Pittsburg Locomotive and Car-works; 125, Hunt vs. Hunt; 126, Laing vs. Reynolds; 127, Bonnch vs. Fimant et al.; 128, De Venoge et al. vs. Fimant et. al.; 129, Baldwin vs. Simonet; 131, Sargent Manufacturing Company vs. Frazer; 132, Austin vs. Heath.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Barbour, Ch. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. —, Rock, Sr., vs. Wyeth; 1626, Simon vs. Herman; 1315, Ward, by guardian, vs. Will; 1321, Mitchell vs. Styles; 1349, Main vs. Tallman; 1571, Shackelford vs. France; 1628, Koenig vs. Steckel; 131, Esten vs. Luyster; 164, The Patent Elastic Tip Company vs. Reiche; 1799, Dietz vs. McCallum; 1755, Hoffman vs. Gaee; 1838, The Union National Bank of Pittsburg vs. Wheeler; 1657, Maiden vs. Winterbottom; 493, Wicas vs. Hatch; 1831, Newcombe vs. Rinsch.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1318, Stopenhorst vs. The American Manufacturing Company; 1398, Boyd vs. Beamus; 1380, Hopkins vs. Robinson; 1388, Gessel vs. Schneider; 1390, Cahill, Administrator, vs. Houghwout; 1356, Gurney vs. New-York and South Carolina Steam-ship Company; 1398, McDonnid vs. The Hartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1401, Alexander vs. Alexander; 1402, Jacoby vs. Greenwich Insurance Company; 1404, The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; 1410, Simpson vs. Dickenson; 1416, Carpenter vs. Lazarette; 1422, The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company vs. Tredway; 1428, Godfrey vs. The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by C. P. Daly, Ch. J., Larremore and Robinson, J. J.—34, Richardson vs. Kroff et al.; 39, Bangs vs. The Blue Ridge Railroad Company; 45, Hughes vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company; 54, Unger vs. Lafayette; 65, Cameron vs. Derkheim; 33, Devlin vs. The Mayor; 62, Casewell, Jr., et al. vs. Davis; 72, Myers, Executrix, et al. vs. De Mier; 84, Denny vs. The New-York Hudson River Railroad Company; 102, Sands vs. Jamines, Roses, Carnations, Sweet Williams, &c., &c.

The attention of amateurs, gardeners and florists is particularly called to this sale, as these plants not only rare and fine specimens, but in excellent condition, and will be positively sold without res rve.

W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

Cars leave the Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. at 10 A. M. stopping at Fort Washington Depot.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

GOODS SAVED FROM FIRE AT BONDED WAREHOUSE, NO. 8 WASHINGTON-ST.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FINE BRANDIES,
CHAMPAGNE,
TABLE AND CHATEAU CLARETS,
WHITE WINES, GIN,
AMSTERDAM CORDIALS, &c.,
BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
AT THEIR STORE, NO. 12 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, ON FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1872,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
By order of Messrs. Schultze & Tatier, and being part of goods in the above building.
Sale positively without reserve.

JOSEPH REGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18, AT 10 A. M., AT the Sales-room, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding and crockery; at 2½ P. M. rose-wood parlor suites, mirrors; at 3 P. M. velvet, Brussels and other carpets.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, a miscellaneous collection of English and American Books, at the sales-rooms, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick E. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL, } Executors.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, }
my23-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872. HENRY NEUSTADTER,
Executor.
je23-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 30th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my23-1aw6m1h*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH,
SAMUEL P. BELL, } Executors.
jy18-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 353 East 54th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872. HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN,
Executors.
au8-1aw6mTh*

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

MORNING GLORY STOVES AND PARLOR HEATERS.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st. A full assortment of ranges, cooking, and parlor, office and store stoves, &c.

CLOTHING.

TO WORKING MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

For sale, at the House and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th-st., a large and valuable stock of ready-made Clothing for Men, Women and Children, at prices very much below cost.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND ALPINE Hats, THIS DAY. Ladies' Velvet Hats to match dresses. Children's Hats. Feathers, all kinds. Don't make mistake. Save this. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 223 4th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver plated-ware, French, American and cuckoo clocks; fine selections at very low prices.

lowing the deceased, but his identification of the prisoners was not positive.

The jury were out a long time, and finally brought in a verdict acquitting Clancy. As to the guilt of the two Conners, they could not agree, nor were they likely to, their foreman reported. The Recorder ordered that the prisoners be released on $500 bail each, pending another trial. Mr. Sullivan announced that he had procured the attendance of every living witness in the case, and did not hope to bring any further evidence on a second trial.

RESCUING A PRISONER.

Exciting Scene in Centre-Street—One of the Blackwell's Island Boys Discovered in a New Robbery.

Mr. Walter B. Fox, a young merchant residing at No. 14 Sussex-place, Jersey City, was standing at the corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, yesterday, looking at a team of trotting horses, when James Driscoll, alias James Heeney, of No. 37½ Catherine-street, a noted Fourth Ward thief, took a roll of bills out of Mr. Fox's coat pocket, and was making his escape, when Detective Ira Clapp, of the Central Office, who had been watching him, arrested him and found the money in his possession. While on the way to the Tombs a gang of thieves, who were congregated at the corner of Chambers and Centre streets, attacked the detective, and, in the struggle, Driscoll broke loose and ran, followed by Officer Clapp, who drew his revolver and fired two shots at the fugitive, bringing him to a stand-still and afterward taking him to Court. On being arraigned before Justice Dowling, Driscoll was committed for trial, and Justice Dowling ordered the case to be placed on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions today. Driscoll is one of the thieves engaged in the Blackwell's Island revolt a year ago. Justice Dowling, perceiving that the thieves who followed Driscoll might molest Mr. Fox on leaving Court, directed Detective Clapp to accompany the complainant to the Jersey City ferry.

AUCTION SALES.

YOUNG & ELLIOTT, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF
GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,
AT FORT WASHINGTON.

YOUNG & ELLIOTT
will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
at the residence of
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.,
FORT WASHINGTON.
His large and valuable collection of Stove and Green-house Plants.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF
1 Sago Palm, 8 feet high and 7 feet across, the finest specimen in the United States.
4 Palms, fine specimens.
6 strelitzia Regina, splendid specimens.
4 Musaceæ Zeonina.
3 Orange Trees, in tubs; large plants fruiting.
4 Orange Trees, in pots; fine plants, fruiting.
2 Pyramidal Bay Trees, Indian Rose Tree, large plants
26 Camellias, assorted varieties.
10 Azaleas, assorted varieties.
2 Large Rhododendrons.
3 Maleyas, or Bottle-brush Tree.
2 Large plants of Tuberneamontana.
300 Begonias, assorted varieties all in bloom.
125 Varieties of Ferns, good sorts and fine plants.
20 Poinsetts, large Plants.

ALSO,
GOOD PEACH TREES, in pots and tubs.

Also, large lots of Bouvardias, Gardenias, Dracenias, Cactus, Pedalonums, Eupatoriums, Fuschias, Jasmines, Roses, Carnations, Sweet Williams, Geraniums, &c., &c.

The attention of amateurs, gardeners and florists is particularly called to this sale, as these plants not only rare and fine specimens, but in excellent condition, and will be positively sold without res rve.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND ENTERTAINING BOOKS.

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By CHARLES KENT.
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"The book is pleasantly and simply written, and will be received with pleasure by all admirers of perhaps the most finished elocutionist of his day."—*American Athenæum.*

VICTOR NORMAN, RECTOR
Or, BESSY'S HUSBAND.
A ROMANCE.
By Mrs. MARY A. DENISON,
Author of "What Not?" "Among the Squirrels," "The Lover's Trials," &c.
12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.

Distinguished for its insight into character, its natural and unhackneyed style, and for an influence at once gentle, exhilarating and refined.

WORLD OF ANECDOTE.
An Accumulation of Facts, Incidents and Illustrations, Historical and Biographical; from Books and Times Recent and Remote.
An Elegant Demi 8vo Vol. of 700 pp. $3 50.

DOCTRINE OF THE LORD'S SUPPER
AS SET FORTH IN THE BOOK OF CONCORD,
Critically Examined and its Fallacy Demonstrated.
By Rev. J. B. GROSS.
12mo. Extra cloth. $1 25.

*** For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and
No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE District Court of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1872. Present—Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge.—In the matter of the petition of THE NORWICH AND NEW-YORK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, the owners and claimants of the steam-boat City of Norwich, her engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, setting forth, among other things, that by reason of the facts and circumstances stated in said petition, and by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit against them therein mentioned, and the rules adopted by the said Supreme Court to govern cases of like character, they are entitled to and claim the benefit of the Limitation of Liability provided in the third and fourth sections of the act entitled "an act to limit the liability of ship-owners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and praying that this Court may cause the said vessel to be had by one of the Commissioners of this Court of the amount of value of the interest of the said petitioners as owners respectively in such steam-boat or vessel and her freight pending at the time upon which she was employed, and for which the said petitioners are liable, and that, upon the coming in of the report of the said Commissioner, an order may be made for the payment of such value into Court, or for the giving of a stipulation by the said petitioners with sureties for the payment thereof into Court whenever the same shall be ordered, and that upon the payment of such value into Court, or upon the giving of such stipulation, that the stipulation hereinbefore given by the said petitioners be canceled, and the said petitioners and their sureties thereon be discharged from all further liability in that behalf; this Court will issue a monition against all persons and parties claiming damages for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the said collision, fire and loss, citing them to appear before this Court and make due proof of their respective claims, at or before a certain time to be named in said writ, not less than three months from the issuing of the same, and that public notice of such monition be given as in other cases, and such further notice as this Court in its discretion may direct, and that this Court will make an order restraining the further prosecution of all and any suits against the said steam-boat or against the said petitioners as the owners of the said steam-boat in respect to any such claim or claims for damages occasioned by the collision, fire and loss in the said petition mentioned, and restraining all farther proceedings, except as to such appraisement, until the further order of this Court, and for such further and other order of relief as to this Court may seem proper and right, and as this Court may think proper to grant;

Now, on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, of counsel for said petitioners, it is ordered, that in conformity with the 12th rule of Court in Admiralty, and the said Supreme Court and the rules of the said Supreme Court made in pursuance thereof, all persons and parties interested show cause before this Court at the Court-rooms in the said, in the County and State of New-York, on the third Wednesday of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an appraisement should not be made of the amount of the value of the interest of the said petitioners as owners respectively in said steam-boat City of Norwich and her freight pending for the said voyage upon which the collision occurred, and why the petitioners should not have such other, further or different relief or order in the premises as may seem meet and proper, and in the meantime, and until otherwise ordered by this Court, that the further prosecution of all or any suits against the said petitioners as owners of said steam-boat for or on account of any of the matters in the petition mentioned and referred to are hereby restrained and stayed.

And on like motion it is further ordered that the Clerk of this Court give notice of this order to all persons interested, by publishing a copy thereof in the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, the New-York *Daily Times*, and in the New-York *Bulletin* for fourteen days prior to the return of such order, by mailing copies thereof to all parties interested named in said petition and schedules annexed, or whose names may hereafter be furnished to him or his address, and to them at their respective places of business or residences, so far as he may ascertain the same, and as to parties whose places of business or residence may not be ascertained, the same to be directed to them at the City of New-York, and by serving, or causing to be served, a copy of the order on the Proctors or Attorneys of all parties named in the petition as having commenced legal proceedings for the enforcement of their claims.

CHARLES L. BENEDICT.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Pr. for Petitioners.
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I do hereby certify that the persons interested that the above is a true copy of an order filed and entered in the above entitled matter in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1872.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
Dated BROOKLYN, Sept. 30, 1872.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (No. 1,846) against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action on the 26th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1872. JAMES MCNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph D. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admission of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to present their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James Emott Mance, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

A copy: NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.
my7-1aw6mTh

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM G. STERLING and SARAH P. VALENTINE, plaintiffs, against JOHN C. THOMPSON and ANNA, his wife, John Van Orden, Alfred T. Serrell, Alfred W. Serrell, The Union Dime Savings Institution of the City of New-York, Asahel Chapin, Warren Chapin, H. Judson Chapin, Andrew Jochum, Gottlieb Jetter, Henry Bedford, Warren Cheney, John L. Messer, N. Hill Fowler, Leon S. Keller, Edward Browne and Edward Matthews, defendants.—Summons.—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City of New-York, on the 26th day of December, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, but you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 26, 1872. STERLING & WALDEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o11-1aw6mTh*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LIVERPOOL FIRM, HAVING GOOD connections among spinners in Lancashire, desirous of representing a New-York cotton exporting house. Address Post-office Box No. 4,034.

WALTER MURRAY HAS MADE APplication to the Board of Health for permit to slaughter sheep at No. 536 West 41st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A DVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 1474 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION IN a book and stationery store; thoroughly understands the business; five years' experience; well acquainted with American and foreign books; New-York references. Address G. H., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S, LARGE AND SPAcious rooms, Nos. 32d and 34th-av., will be found a large number of well-recommended servants for all capacities, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, &c.; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 45th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of superior servants for all positions, both Protestant and Catholic; also waiters.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WISHES to take care of a respectable tenement-house and keep lower halls clean; good references. Call at No. 500 West 45th-st., top floor, front room.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—By a respectable young woman, who is a competent servant in every respect; thoroughly understands the work of a family; is anxious to secure a permanent home for the Winter; will give first-class City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 538 West 44th-st., corner 11th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl, with excellent City references; is willing to make herself useful in a family; is desirous of securing a permanent home for the Winter. Can be seen at No. 13 west 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SWEDISH PROTestant young woman, as first-class chamber-maid; can do plain sewing, see to children; willing to make herself useful; none but a private family; good references can be given. Inquire for K. C., at No. 309 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, tidy young girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and plain sewer; can operate on three machines; or to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; best City reference. Apply at 219 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a Protestant young woman to do any kind of light house-work; is willing and obliging; can give good references; speaks good English and German. Apply for J. N., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable, young, neat and tidy German girl, a situation in a private family; no objection to doing fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; best references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and care of children; is a neat sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, situation in a private family as chamber-maid or first-class waitress; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 207 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 130 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, situation in a private family as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; is willing to assist in waiting; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at 207 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—SITUAtions by two respectable young girls together; one to do chamber-work and fine sewing, the other to cook and wash. Call for two days at No. 407 East 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as chamber-maid; will assist with sewing or fine washing; is a thorough chambermaid and can be highly recommended by last employer. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBERmaid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; would assist in taking care of children; City reference. Call at 423 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECtable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at 344 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 309 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 626 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and assist in washing. Call for one day at No. 1,076 1st-av., near 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer in a private family; two years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 202 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl, as chamber-maid or waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 30th and 31st-sts., Room No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl desires a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call or address 319 East 37th-st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do upstairs work and waiting; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 335 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A superior and competent girl wants a situation in a private family in City; comes well recommended. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid. Call at No. 219 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A GIRL WANTS A situation as chamber-maid; best of City reference. Call at No. 331 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT Colored girl as chamber-maid; excellent reference. Call at No. 120 West 33d-st., rear house.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 1,333 3d-av., first floor.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, one who is experienced, as child's nurse; best City references. Call for two days at No. 476 2d-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIenced young woman, to take care of a child; is a good seamstress; City or country; reference. Apply for two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., rear.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as child's nurse; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 863 1st-av., corner 45th-st., third floor, front.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and to sew. Call for two days at No. 171 West 18th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a decent young woman, who understands her business in every particular; is an excellent family cook, good washer and fine ironer, &c.; is an excellent bread, biscuit, and pie and cake maker and baker; will give first-class reference from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A family where they can do the work between them; both under tand their business in every respect; prefer where there are no other servants; wages, $16 and $12 per month; will give best City recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; MAKES good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, and understands cooking fish, game, meats, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required, for a first-class private family; best of City reference can be given. Inquire for C., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; is an excellent cook and baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 336 East 34th-st., third floor, front room.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS, A first-class cook and a thorough and competent laundress; both have references from first-class families in regard to their capability, honesty, &c.; prefer to go together; City or country. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, very respectable and highly recommended, as first-class cook; can take gentleman's place; meats, game, bone, lard, soups, side-dishes, pastries, creams, jellies; excellent baker; country or City; terms moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WELSH GIRL wishes a situation as good cook; understands soups, pastry, and good bakes, creams, jelly, charlotte russe; City or country; good references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is careful and reliable; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook; she is an excellent cook; has the best of City references; none but a private family need apply. Call for three days at No. 230 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK AND BAKER.—BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and baker; understands pastries, games, soups, desserts and ice-creams; making butter if required; good references. Apply at No. 317 Broome-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook; understands French and English cooking in all the styles; can give reference from first families; is willing to go south. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as cook; has excellent reference from last employer; is perfectly competent to do good cooking; would do coarse washing. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; EXCELLENT BAker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 495 7th-av., near 37th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; excellent reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable, neat and tidy German person, a situation in a small private family; is willing and obliging; good references; no objection to the country. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; understands meat, pastry and vegetable cooking, in all its various branches; best references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; willing and obliging; willing to go in the country; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, PLAIN COOK; FIRST-class washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 149 East 32d-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook; understands English and German cooking thoroughly; good reference. Call at No. 147 Forsyth-st

COOK.—A CANADIAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as first-class cook; is an exoert at her business; excellent reference. Call at No. 245 West 23d-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business, and a good baker; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. A SITUation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly, including French cooking. May be seen today at 437 6th-av., near 26th-st., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 529 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENC

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. Juteau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA.—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS.—Geo. Clarke. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE.—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARRAH NA POGUE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wamboid, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera).—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Signor Abragnedo.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, BROOKLYN.—EXHIBITION by the Mexican Vaquero Troupe.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Eli Perkins. Subject: "A Defense of the Heathen."

ST. PETER'S HALL.—ILLUMINATED LECTURE by Prof. Sedgwick.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The Committee of Seventy will tell us next Tuesday whom they propose to nominate for the local offices. Better late than never.

The latest "campaign intelligence" vouchsafed us by Mr. GREELEY'S organ—which has an entire monopoly of certain kinds of this article—is, that "appalling frauds were perpetrated on the ballot-box in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on the 8th of October instant." This on the authority of that modest prophet of rebellion, Mr. ETHAN ALLEN. Did it ever occur to Mr. ALLEN that Indiana elected a Democratic Governor? He declares that colonization from Kentucky and Illinois was carried on in Ohio, but "not so extensively" as in Indiana. Was Mr. HENDRICKS, then, elected by imported votes? We had supposed his election was due to the fact that a considerable portion of the Republican Party did not like some of the influences employed to nominate BROWN, and cut him. But Mr. ALLEN ought to know.

These who listened to Mr. FROUDE'S lecture yesterday evening will certainly feel desirous to hear the rest of the course. Though Mr. FROUDE frankly conceded that his position was that of advocate for England in regard to the Irish question, there was an entire absence of special pleading in his statement of the case as between the two countries. He simply gave the result of his own inquiries, as a seeker after historical truth, into the causes of Irish discontent. He placed this before the audience in a way which deserved the appreciative attention which it secured, and which was characterized by the picturesque manner of grouping details of which he is so consummate a master. Mr. FROUDE may be rather sanguine in expecting that an authoritative expression of American opinion will one day go far to solve the Irish difficulty. Judging from his last night's lecture, he will certainly succeed in making, before he is done, some very important contributions to the materials on which such a judgment ought to be based.

The Greeley method of voting is clearly set forth in the detailed statement by the Republican Committee of the First Congressional District of Georgia. A more simple way of carrying an election has yet to be devised; one more outrageous or more repugnant to law and order, has never been attempted. As the facts of the Georgia election come to light, the rejoicings of the Greeleyites over that event appear more and more disgraceful.

Mr. WM. M. GROSVENOR, of Missouri, is experiencing how much sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child. About the beginning of the current year, he got up the Convention which originated the Cincinnati movement, and was applauded to the echo by the St. Louis *Republican*, the Democratic organ, for his "bold, manly, wise course." One of the objects of this much-bepraised manœuvre was to get Mr. GROSVENOR nominated and elected to Congress. In due time the Conventions were held, and Mr. GROSVENOR received the nomination, with the express pledge of the proprietor of the *Republican* that that paper would support him. But in this case though the proprietor may pledge, the editor rebels, and declares that he will resign rather than support GROSVENOR. The proprietor wisely concluding that an editor in the hand is worth more than a Congressman in the bush, yields, and Mr. GROSVENOR'S election being made very dubious, that gentleman is contemplating withdrawal from the canvass, on account of "pressure of private business." If we may accept the opinion of one of the principal German Democrats of St. Louis, however, this affair is of little consequence. He declared in the Convention that "Pennsylvania had cut off the 'Liberal' head and Ohio had cut off its tail, and he was surprised the Democratic Party did not see it." One Democratic editor evidently does "see it."

The election in South Carolina yesterday is conceded to have resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket and the entire Congressional delegation, with, perhaps, one exception. The Democrats are said to have made no serious opposition, except in the Fourth District, where Ex-Provisional Gov. PERRY was a candidate against Mr. WALLACE, the present Republican Representative.

What are we to think of the prospects of a political party whose State Central Committee, in one of the principal States of the Union, meets only three weeks before a Presidential election, and solemnly promises to "prosecute the campaign with vigor?" That is what the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio found it necessary to do yesterday. It should be plain to these astute politicians that when it once becomes possible for discussion to arise on such a point at such a time, it is of very little consequence how it is decided.

A Reform Committee has been formed in Brooklyn, consisting of one hundred citizens of both parties. We believe it is by common consent the successor of the various reform committees active in that city last year. Its members, so far as we are acquainted with them, are men of high character, and some of them of energy and tact. They have issued an address in which they declare their aims to be to secure a sound and economical City Government, by seeking the election of good men selected from the various nominees. In default of good nominations, they will themselves present such names as they think fit. The Committee will also undertake the investigation of election and other alleged frauds. The motives of the Committee are excellent and their method practical, and we wish them the utmost success.

The Mayoralty.

The Republican City Convention meets to-night for the nomination of Mayor and other officials to be elected next November. We hope and trust the delegates will go to work in a proper spirit. We have steadily maintained that it is no part of the business of a newspaper to nominate candidates for public offices. We are aware that newspapers *have* entered largely into this business, but that is no reason why we should turn aside from the clear path of our duty. In relation to all offices, we have simply said—put up good men and we will support them; put up bad men and we will oppose them. Perhaps the "politicians" may not admire that rule, but we don't care a straw for all the "politicians" in the United States. We are bound to study the public interests, and if the wire-pullers do not like that, they can do the other thing, and welcome.

About the Mayoralty there have been many difficulties, and we admit it is not easy to adjust them. But there is one plain principle on which they can be settled, and it is this—do what the welfare of the community clearly demands. Let no one suppose that the public can be duped or swindled in this matter, or that it will be safe for any party to try the experiment. Deal honestly with the tax-payers who provide the ways and means for carrying on the government of this great Metropolis. The *right* thing is always the *safe* thing to do, and we ask the delegates to-night to make nominations which will at once commend themselves to the approval of the people. There has been too much time lost already in shilly-shallying. Now show your hands. Let us see the men whom you propose to elect to the Mayoralty and other offices. The field of choice is sufficiently large. At this time of day we cannot afford—we ought not to attempt—to put any but *first-rate* men in the field. We will not indicate candidates, but the delegates to-night can place that point out of the range of controversy. Only they must not try any underhand dodges or "compromises." Let the people know by Friday morning who are our candidates. We can carry the City for them if they are good men—we shall fail dismally, and deserve to fail, if we put up any other kind. Even Tammany comes into the field with a man of good repute for Mayor. Can we do less? We advise the delegates not to try it on.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and the Erie Railroad.

One of the first acts of the new administration of the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, which came into power on the 12th of March last, was to appoint Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW, one of the new Directors, the counsel of the Company, having the supreme control over all its legal business, and also placing him upon the Executive Committee of five, which, in effect, had the entire control of the Company's affairs. Very soon, a bill was laid before the Directors for some $60,000—expenses incurred in effecting the change of administration; of this Mr. BARLOW'S own share was only $5,000, which was certainly no more than very reasonable compensation for his services up to that time. The new President, Mr. WATSON, has publicly stated that this is all which Mr. BARLOW has drawn from the Company since he became its counsel. This, in itself, is a somewhat singular circumstance, for the $5,000 had been paid by Gen. SICKLES to Mr. BARLOW before the change in the management of the Erie Railway Company, and for services rendered by Mr. BARLOW *prior to that time*; and, therefore, if Mr. WATSON'S statement is literally correct, Messrs. BARLOW, LAROCQUE and MCFARLAND have served for six months as the attorneys and counsel for the Company without asking or receiving one dollar in compensation. Lawyers so actively engaged are not apt to do this unless they are well paid in some indirect way. We shall see what was the truth of this in the sequel.

The law of this State forbids railroad companies to own the sleeping-coaches upon their lines, and to be interested in any part of the extra fare collected on these coaches. Accordingly, the sleeping-coaches running upon the Erie Railway were owned by a corporation known as the Erie and Atlantic Sleeping-Coach Company, which had a contract with the Erie Railway Company running for several years yet to come. The managers of this Company had been, for some time previous to the accession of Mr. BARLOW, in negotiation with Mr. PULLMAN, the well-known manager of the Pullman Car Company, for a transfer of their business to him. Mr. PULLMAN had agreed to buy the entire stock of the Company at $200 per share, being $1,000,000 in all, provided certain changes could be effected in the contract, making it more advantageous to the owners of the sleeping-cars. After the accession of Mr. BARLOW to office, Mr. PULLMAN had an interview with him, in which entirely satisfactory relations were established, and one immediate result of which was that Mr. PULLMAN reduced his offer to $150 per share, or $750,000 in all. Mr. BARLOW immediately notified the stockholders of the Sleeping-coach Company that, unless they immediately sold out to PULLMAN on his own terms, he (Mr. BARLOW) would slaughter their stock by inducing the Erie Board to make a contract with PULLMAN, independently of them, and to throw the carriages of the Sleeping-coach Company entirely off the Erie tracks.

This he proposed to do by inducing the other directors of the Erie Railway Company to believe that the existing contract with the Sleeping-coach Company was extremely disadvantageous to the Erie Company; but as PULLMAN would not purchase even at $750,000, unless the contract was modified so as to be still more advantageous to the Sleeping-coach Company, it would naturally be supposed that Mr. BARLOW would have still stronger objections to the modification of the contract than he had to the contract as it stood; and such he professed to be his opinion. But Mr. H. F. SWEETZER, who is the General Manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and on intimate terms with Mr. BARLOW, explained to one of the parties connected with the Sleeping-coach Company that the only way to set matters right was to "talk money to BARLOW." Accordingly, one of the stockholders called on Mr. BARLOW, and after desiring his good offices to secure the modification of the contract in the way in which PULLMAN desired, he offered Mr. BARLOW a "call" upon him for *five hundred shares* of the sleeping-coach stock at *eighty*, which Mr. BARLOW accepted, and immediately afterward the contract was modified, and all things were made harmonious with the Erie Railway Company, the entire interest of the Sleeping-coach Company being at the same time transferred to Mr. PULLMAN, he paying $150 per share.

In order, however, to obtain the sanction of the Erie directors to the little profit accruing to Mr. BARLOW by this transaction, he took the precaution to get one of the directors to offer a resolution to the Board, reciting that Mr. BARLOW had offered to the Erie Company five hundred shares of sleeping-coach stock at eighty, and declining on behalf of the Company that offer—thus Mr. BARLOW was justified in keeping the five hundred shares in his own pocket. But it certainly is to be hoped for the sake of the other directors, that Mr. BARLOW did not inform the Board of the fact that he had *on the same day closed out the entire transaction*, and had received a check for $35,000 as the difference between the price of the stock at eighty, and the price at which the shares were actually selling at that time—and that in fact there never was any stock transaction in the case, not a share being transferred or expected to be transferred by either party. If *this* had been known to the Board, it may be presumed that they would not have refused to take the five hundred shares at eighty, and sell them at the same moment at 150, to the parties who stood ready and anxious to take them at that price. And that this was not all Mr. BARLOW'S profit in this transaction appears very plainly from the fact that at the close of the negotiation he appeared in the new character of a shareholder and director in the Sleeping-coach Company, having received some unknown number of shares from Mr. PULLMAN, and that in this capacity Mr. BARLOW, as director of the Sleeping-coach Company, united with Mr. BARLOW, as director of the Erie Railway Company, in voting to *sustain and prolong* a contract, which, in the opinion of Mr. BARLOW, when he was director of the Erie Railway Company alone, was grossly oppressive to that Company, and unfit to stand.

We shall see another day what other negotiations Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW conducted. At present we leave him in possession of only $35,000.

The Issues in New-York State.

The Empire State will not be denied an interest in the approaching Presidential election proportioned to her population and her immense resources. No other State would suffer so severely from disorganization of commerce and derangement of the finances. None would feel more immediately the shock given to the confidence and credit of the country by the election of a weak and doubtful man, the candidate of a treacherous, corrupt and reactionary political faction. None would be more degraded by the abandonment of the policy of equal justice which her people did so much to establish. None would have more reason to regret the reopening of the questions of reconstruction, and the confusion of society and industry in the Southern States, sure to follow the election of Mr. GREELEY—the "candidate, above all things," of the obstinately unrepentant negro-haters of the South.

But our noble State has other interests as well at issue, which are second only to those it possesses as a powerful member of the Union. New-York not only needs stability and security, honesty and dignity, in the National Government; she needs honesty, worth, and intelligent energy in her State Government, and in the Government of the great City with which the State is so inseparably connected. She requires that the ignominious subserviency of the State Executive to the demands of a corrupt and rapacious Ring, which has so long constituted our disgrace, shall cease. She requires that the domination of that same Ring, reinforced by the corrupt agents of a powerful corporation, over the State Legislature—a domination which has cost this community much in money and more in good name—shall be overthrown. And it certainly needs that the last trace of Tammany rule shall be wiped out in this City.

There is no hope of gaining these ends through the coalition movement—not the slightest; nor indeed is there any pretense by the Coalitionists that such ends are sought by them. They contend themselves with denying in a general way that the old Ring has anything to do with them, but they make no secret of the interest of FIELDS, and GENET, and BRENNAN, and the rest of the gang, in their success. Their ticket, whatever efforts may be made to conceal it, is the one the corruptionists desire to have elected. If they do not come out and say so in public, it is because they know very well that their advocacy will not help a cause. But they sent their men to the Convention to nominate this ticket. They are spending their ill-gotten gains like water in support of it. Every one of their organs and apologists, from the pitiful *World* down to the more pitiful *Tribune*, sustains it. And as for the great Railroad monopoly to which we have referred, who can misunderstand the significance of CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S nomination to the Lieutenant-Governorship, with its *ex officio* membership of the Canal Board and of the other State Boards? If any one supposes Commodore VANDERBILT is blind to the advantages of such an arrangement, he is himself more blind than is good for a citizen and a voter. They tell us Mr. DEPEW is only the Commodore's "counsel." The euphuism is pleasant, but not very deceiving. The people do not need a "counsel" of any kind, in the pay of the Railroad King, to share in the management of their great system of canals, and to partake, in the name of the State, in the supervision of other railroads than those of his employer.

There is a curious identity of interest among the various classes who profit by corruption in politics in this State. We do not mean to class Commodore VANDERBILT with the Tammany leaders, the *confrères* of the old Erie Barons. But if Tammany lives by furnishing corrupt politicians, the Railway King furnishes the means to make corruption profitable. If Tammany sends its Frears, its Campbells, its Genets, and Creamers to the Legislature, Mr. VANDERBILT sends DEPEW to look after them. Along with these we are sure to find the little clique of disappointed and "sore" politicians, who have left the Republican Party for the party's good, and who see in the new combination their last possible chance of regaining a hold on the public treasury.

This remarkable combination among the men who seek bad ends in politics must be met by equal unanimity among men who seek only good ends; and for these there is one obvious objective point—the election of Gen. DIX. His blameless reputation, his long and well-known public career, all his associations, and especially the position he occupies at the head of the party of real reform, bespeak the hearty confidence of all honest men.

That Dreadful Negro.

If any student of races has watched this canvass closely, and especially the accounts of it in the "Liberal Democratic papers," he must have been amazed at the rapid ethnological changes going on, and the sudden metamorphosis of characteristics. If he had been a reader of the *Tribune* during the past twenty years, he has ordinarily heard of the Southern negro as an amiable, somewhat unergetic, but unfortunate being, exposed to the rapacity or cunning of a superior race, and utterly unable, both from inferior brain and from inferior vindictiveness, to cope with his powerful and shrewd masters. Even within two years he has read in Democratic journals of disturbances in Southern cities, where the murder of numbers of these emancipated slaves was charged on their own violence, and he has seen the scathing denunciations of this oppression and over-reaching of an inferior race in the columns of the *Tribune*.

Now, however, he finds a sudden and astonishing ethnological change come over the negro. The meek sufferer under slavery, the Uncle Tom of the plantation, the mild and uncomplaining victim of oppression, has suddenly become a ferocious and bloodthirsty ruffian. In Georgia, he stands at the polls with knife and club to keep away innocent Southerners, and often drives these feeble-spirited planters in herds from the places of election. Not contented with this, he even maliciously arouses an outbreak, so that scores of his fellow-blacks may be murdered by the long-enduring masters. So heroic has his nature suddenly become, that he is willing numbers of his friends and relatives should be shot, provided only he can create the prejudice at the North that the white Democratic Party of the South is as bloodthirsty as ever! Such magnificent and far-seeing sacrifice has seldom been known in history. Everywhere, according to the *Tribune*, in the Southern elections, he is the wolf provoking the meek Southern lamb. It is most edifying to hear how long the patient planter endures the jibes and taunts, and even blows of these ruffianly blacks, until at last his bursting into passionate resistance would be approved by religion itself. The conversion of the Southerner is almost as remarkable as that of the negro.

We have always heard, too, of the inferior brain of the black, and that in politics especially, he had no chance against the most skillful and able political class the world has seen. But this is all changed. Wherever there are ballot-box stuffings or repeating, or fraudulent voting or redistricting at the South, it is the negroes who are at the bottom of it. The poor whites merely look on and bear it all.

The spectacle is truly touching. But this racial change is not confined to the South. In the free States, whatever virtues the negro may have had, we have not generally counted among them unremitting energy and bold opposition to the leading race. Now, however, he shows all the restless activity of the whites. Wherever there is "repeating" in Pennsylvania, there is the indefatigable "negro," having traveled, perhaps, hundreds of miles, and now in a distant State, exposing himself to detection and imprisonment for the sake of his party and his leaders. The change is marvelous.

But in Indiana it is more wonderful still. Whoever will remember what the negro or the "Hoosier" respectively were in Southern Indiana—how a black could hardly show his face in some of the counties without exposing himself to a revolver bullet, and how the favorite and chief relaxation of the tall Hoosier was in "walloping" or maiming runaway blacks, and now will read the *Tribune's* reports of Tusday's election, will be struck with wonder at the changes which have come over a race in a few months or years. There we learn that in Greencastle and New-Albany, "the blacks gathered in crowds with bludgeons and guns at the polls," to keep off the honest and timid Hoosiers, and that in some places it was not safe for these much-enduring Indiania whites to attempt to vote. Moreover gangs of these "black repeaters" came pouring in, led by Senator MORTON, and though the offense is punished severely by Indiana law, they deposit their fraudulent votes and no Southern Indiana Democrat dares breathe a word of opposition.

NAST ought to sketch these scenes with his unequaled pencil. We should see the burly Hoosiers each with hymn-book or the tract on "Peace" in his hand, looking meekly on, while crowds of poor negroes held the polling-booths, and brandished "bludgeons and guns, and deposited fraudulent votes." Now and then a black of puny stature might be represented as spitting on some six-footer among the Hoosiers, all bristling with revolvers and bowie-knives, merely that he might provoke a slaughter of his countrymen, and thus bring a stain on the pure escutcheon of the "Liberal Democratic" Party.

Till this year, we had supposed from the information furnished in the *Tribune*, that the "repeating" was always done by Irish Democrats. Now, however, it seems to have become a profession with Republican negroes. Though entirely new to it, and easily detected from ther race-characteristics, and with untiring and lynx-eyed opponents watching them in every State, they have proved so skillful and cunning in their new calling, that thus far no one has been caught or punished. Verily, if these changes are made by the negro, under one or two years of suffrage, what will he become after a generation?

Jurymen.

The idiocy of the juryman is the strong card upon which the criminal lawyer places his hopes of winning his legal game. Law and evidence may both unite in proving the guilt of an arraigned criminal, but so long as the idiocy of the juryman has an opportunity to display itself, the criminal's lawyer need have small fears for his client's safety. It is a curious fact that the idiocy which marks the modern juror seems to vary inversely as the evidence of the prisoner's innocence. Let a man wrongfully accused of murder produce testimony which fully establishes his innocence, and the juryman will acquit him with a promptness that would almost establish his claim to be regarded as a rational being. On the contrary, just in proportion as the prisoner fails to make a plausible defense, the tendency of the juryman to regard him as an innocent martyr increases; so that when there is no possibility of doubting that he is guilty of a cowardly murder, the juryman rises and clamorously demands his immediate and honorable release.

Hitherto the juryman's fondness for proclaiming his own imbecility has affected only the particular cases in which his idiocy has manifested itself. The lawyer who is retained to defend Mrs. FANNY HYDE, a persecuted woman who has been put to the annoyance of a criminal trial merely because she chose to kill a faithless lover, has, however, sought to give it a wider application. In the course of a motion recently made by him to postpone the second trial of Mrs. HYDE, he claimed that inasmuch as ten of the twelve jurymen, before whom his client's prowess with the pistol was established last Spring, voted for her acquittal, it would be unfair to again bring her before a fresh dozen of Williamsburg jurymen. Of course he had no doubt of her ultimate escape, and he could therefore afford to express, with hardly any restraint, his contempt for the average Williamsburg juror.

For though this lawyer did not in so many words insist that it would be an outrage to ask a prisoner to submit more than once to the farce of a trial before a jury, as imbecile as that which had already permitted his client to escape the punishment of her crime, such was undoubtedly the meaning of his protest against a second trial. With this view most sensible persons will coincide. If this Williamsburg juror declines to find a prisoner guilty, when there is no attempt made to deny that she killed her victim, it is not only a waste of time to try the prisoner over again, but it is a positive insult to any ordinarily intelligent criminal to compel her to place her fate a second time in the hands of so wanton an idiot. It has generally been believed that the criminal lawyer must despise the instruments inclosed in the jury-box, by whose aid he accomplishes the feat of making futile the laws against the more serious class of crimes. Mrs. HYDE'S lawyer is, however, the first who has openly advocated the theory that trial by jury is an insult to which no prisoner should be subjected more than once.

The case of this woman has thus been sought to be made a precedent for the saving of much annoyance to future murderers. She was not convicted at her first trial, because ten of the jurymen chose to display their contempt of law and evidence. It is now alleged that because these ten jurors were ten obtrusive donkeys, therefore she should not be asked to encounter any further specimens of the same sort. The argument may be a sound one, but it is strange to find a criminal lawyer basing an argument on the idiocy of the jurymen, which argument, if carried out to its legitimate conclusion, would wholly abolish the present system of jury trials.

MINOR TOPICS.

It seems that the very mild punishment of revoking or suspending the licenses of the officers of the *Metis* may not be enforced. The Inspectors who ordered seem to have exceeded their powers, and a new examination is to be held by the local Board at New-London, Conn. Half the value of the penalty originally affixed to the atrocious misconduct of the *Metis* officers is lost by this postponement, with a possibility that the other half will be lost by a new finding, reversing or modifying the first one.

A very practical question was taken up by the State Convention of the Congregational Church at Rochester, yesterday. A resolution was passed recommending Monday instead of Saturday as pay-day to employers and employed. There is no doubt that a large part of the temptations which assail the laboring man on Sunday come from the fact that he has money to spend and an idle day to spend it in. The experiment of a change of pay-day is reported to have worked very satisfactorily wherever it has been tried. It is pretty certain it would have the unanimous approval of the wives.

A new paper called the *Arcadian* has lately been published. According to our information, it was to some degree influenced by the clique which is represented in the quotations so congenial to the *Express*, as illustrated in the outrageous slanders on public performers published by the *Express*. The *Arcadian* did not publish slanders, but it was said to be unfairly biased. This appears to be a mistake. Facts have been laid before us which satisfy us that the *Arcadian* is conducted by honorable men, and that its object is to elevate the standard of musical and dramatic criticism rather than to degrade it. Its conductors allege that it is opposed to that class of "Bohemianism" against which we have protested, and we have no reason to doubt their word. We therefore hope the *Arcadian* will meet with success, and drive the ragamuffins from whom the *Express* is in the habit of quoting out of the field.

It appears from a statement in the Vienna *Presse* that in the rural districts of Galicia (Austria) justice continues, even in this enlightened age, to be administered in a singularly primitive mode. Thus, on a man recently bringing a charge of levity of conduct against his wife, the Magistrate who supported the fatigue of the inquiry by frequent *petits verres* of brandy, promptly sentenced the erring daughter of Eve to receive eleven blows for her delinquency, and further to indemify the Court for its trouble by two gallons of schnaps. The gay Lothario escaped, for the excellent reason that no one could find him, but the injured husband did not come off nearly so well. He was sentenced to six blows, on the ground that if he had looked properly after his wife, these domestic difficulties would never have occurred. Furthermore, as Madam had no money, the costs of the suit fell upon him. We are disposed to think that this Galatian Judge is a pretty knowing fellow after all, and that it would be well if injured husbands elsewhere sometimes had a like measure of justice dealt out to them.

The Ex King of Oude must be a most delightful neighbor. He has for some time past been receiving over the railway, from the upper provinces of India, consignments of small covered baskets, ostensibly filled with mangoes. Latterly it has been discovered that these baskets really contained large quantities of serpents of various sorts and of different degrees of deadliness. His Majesty is amusing himself with collecting a small menagerie, and these serpents are part of the trifle of twenty thousand snakes which are to be included in his menagerie. Of course he will add a few hundred tigers to the collection, and of course his neighbors will appreciate his love of science. Only when it happens that his twenty thousand snakes escape from their cages, and headed by a hundred or two tigers, start on a promenade through the main street of Calcutta, the inhabitants of that city will feel that they need nothing but a few score of New-York roughs to render their felicity complete.

M. THIERS has made an announcement which will be received with some incredulity. He has asserted that two thousand bombs, of the Orsini pattern, are now in the hands of the Parisian Communists. Now, this is surely intended as a joke. After killing thousands of Communists in the capture of Paris, and exiling tens of thousands to penal colonies, to say nothing of those who have been shot from time to time at Satory, it is preposterous for M. THIERS to assert that there are enough Communists left in Paris to take charge of two thousand bombs. Does each of the half-dozen Communists who may yet survive carry four or five hundred bombs in his personal pocket; or is the entire lot of two thousand bombs hidden under the mattress of the boldest of the half-dozen? If the French President really desired that such tales as this should gain credit, he ought to have rescued from death or deportation a sufficient number of his enemies to render the assertion that they contemplated a new insurrection not ridiculous on its face.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. LUCCA IN "FAUST."

Mme. Lucca's admirable personation of *Margarita* in "Faust" again attracted to the Academy of Music, last evening, an overwhelming audience. Every seat in the house was occupied, and every foot of standing ground had its holder. Mme. Lucca was thrice summoned before the curtain after the third, the fourth and the fifth act, and, to mention only one portion of the performance as especially impressive, it may be recorded that she was compelled to repeat the "Jewel Song," thus deferring to an encore for the first time since her debut in this country. We are not called upon to supply a detailed account of Mme. Lucca's work last night. The artist does more than act cleverly and sing sweetly at those best-remembered stages of the opera, at which attention and applause are within the grasp of any respectable songstress; she portrays with wonderful elaborateness an essentially human *Margarita*, and in no incident of the action is there wanting that one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. Mme. Lucca was surrounded yesterday evening by the singers whose efforts have already been written of. We have heard Signor Vizzani, we are constrained to admit, to greater advantage. Last evening he did not invariably respect either time or tune, and he carried to excess his habit of dwelling upon a note he has fastened upon, with an utter disregard for its determined value and for the necessities of the phrase. M. Jamet, it remains to be said, was as conscientious and as effective a representative of *Mephisto* as ever; and M. Sparapani as acceptable as usual as *Valentino*. Señora Sanz, as *Siebel*, in spite of illness and fatigue, was not unequal to her task. It is not suprising to learn that "Faust" will once more be rehearsed on Monday next. The influence of Gounod's opera upon the public is, seemingly, as strong as ever. Friday "Fra Diavolo" is to be done.

THE NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.

We hear no more of the Church Music Association, and are left in doubt whether that body is dead or only sleeping. But sacred music is not to be neglected in the Metropolis if the Mendelssohn Union can help it, as the steps just taken by its directors can clearly attest. These gentlemen have issued a prospectus, or manifesto, addressed to the "Musical Christian Men and Women of New York City," setting forth the aims and, to some extent, the purposes of the Mendelssohn Union, and inviting co-operation to carry out the same. They say, with much truth, that, while other departments of art and, notably, the "musical and theatrical drama," have received of late years in New-York great attention and encouragement, the sacred words of the great masters, the oratorio, anthem, cantata and mass, have been grievously neglected. They point out how sedulously these works are cultivated in England; how much the Handel & Haydn Society has done for them in Boston, and the worthy efforts at their interpretation made in many smaller towns of New-England and elsewhere, while New-York contents herself "with only here and there a feeble attempt."

The directors of the Mendelssohn Union think they perceive the occasion and the remedy of this state of things, and tell us that they mean to strive earnestly for improvement. In their view the reason of such neglect has been principally because no effort has been made in the proper direction, and they, therefore, have determined to make an appeal to the clergy and the religious portion of the community to co-operate with them by subscription, so that they may be enabled to produce, in the best possible manner, oratorios, anthems, cantatas, &c., which will not only inculcate a taste for good music, but also in a moral point of view, serve as an incentive to religious thoughts.

This, certainly, is a praiseworthy resolution, and we hope it will be productive of good. At the same time, we have reason to think that the implied statement that no appeal has ever been made to the clergy or the religious portion of the community in this behalf, is rather too sweeping. Such appeals have been made, and they have not always been disregarded. However, this point is comparatively unimportant, and need not detract from any encouragement to the present movement that we are able to afford. The directors wish to be clearly understood as having neither the desire nor the expectation to make money by their labors. As an earnest of this, they say each member of their chorus not only sings gratuitously, but pays $5, by way of yearly dues, for the privilege of doing so. The immediate and practical idea of the Mendelssohn Union is, we understand, to give five concerts this season, the programmes of which shall consist exclusively of the sacred works referred to. They hope to find 100 persons sufficiently interested as to contribute $50 each, which will entitle the subscribers to five tickets for each of the five projected concerts. With such a nucleus, swelled by the aid of the transient public, they hope to pay expenses. The plan is to have the best solo artists, orchestra and chorus that can be had, and to make the concerts "as entertaining as is consistent with the high aim in view." If people subscribe and the directors subsequently think the amount in hand insufficient to warrant them giving the concerts, the money will be refunded. There is no doubt but that those concerned will be dealt with in perfect good faith in the matter, and we do not hesitate to recommend all who are interested in sacred music, and who appreciate its noble and elevating tendencies, to assist the Mendelssohn Union in its honorable intention.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau and the artists of the new opera bouffe company at the Olympic Theatre, will this evening sing in "La Grande Duchesse."

Foreign Notes.

THE OPERA IN BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing under date of Oct. 1, bewails the dearth of great artists in the Prussian capital. He says: "To the great discomfiture of M. de Hulsen, his sheet-anchor, Mme. Lucca has been carried away by a wave of gold to America, and the cable of his best bower, Mme. Mallinger, threatens to part every minute. Long and bitter has been the rivalry and struggle for supremacy between these sirens of song; time after time has each, in her turn, threatened to quit the throne of a divided sovereignty; in vain has the direction striven to conciliate either, and keep on good terms with both. Opera-goers were at war with one another; the Mallinger portion vilified and sometimes thumped the Luccaites, and vice versa. *Elsa's* followers used to wait until *Zerlina* (Auber's, not Mozart's) issued from the stage door, in order to hoot and pelt her, and when *Rea Fogner* made her appearance upon the stage she ran the risk of being greeted with a storm of hisses by those enthusiasts who deem that a certain *Cherubino* is the most fascinating, soul-subduing of pages—as she certainly is. Once or twice—notably, one dreadful night when La Mallinger was playing *Susanna* to La Lucca's *fanfallone amoroso*—the performance was brought to a dead stop, and the curtain lowered in the middle of the action of the piece, owing to the riotous conduct of the two factions. When the disturbances had subsided, Mme. Lucca electrified the audience by stepping forward to the foot lights, withering her enemies by such a look as seldom flashes from her beautiful blue eyes, and exclaiming, in a tone of angry scorn: 'I have done nothing to be insulted; pray understand this once for all!' having said which, she turned her back on the house, and left the stage, nor could she be induced to return to it that evening. A more resolute and fiery little lady does not live; and but for the entreaties of more than one exalted personage, from whom she has received countless proofs of esteem and attachment, she would have allowed that indignant speech to be her final farewell to the Berlin public. Through the highest influence, brought personally to bear upon her, her resolve to quit precipitately the scene of her greatest triumphs was modified; but the ingratitude manifested toward her by the Berlinese, whom she had so long and faithfully served, rankled in her mind, and eventually resulted in the breach of contract which recently made so painful a sensation in this city. She is gone from among us, never to return. She has forfeited all her claims to pension, incurred a heavy pecuniary penalty, and shaken the dust of Berlin from the soles of her pretty feet. In England, America, and Russia she will earn a vastly larger income than she could ever hope to gain in thrifty Prussia, and will enjoy a consideration and sympathy she never accorded to great artists here."

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

A Large Gathering to Greet Him Last Night—The Historian's Talk About the Irish People.

The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening was largely occupied. When all the seats had been occupied, Rev. Dr. Crosby, President of the New-York University, made his appearance arm in arm with Mr. Froude. They took their seats in the chairs arranged along the platform, and were followed by some twenty-five gentlemen for the most part ministers of the Gospel. There was a pause for a few minutes, during which every one took a keen look at the famous historian, a tall lean man with an inflexible face, who had something in his appearance that reminded the spectator irresistibly of Cromwell's Ironsides. Rev. Dr. Crosby then came forward and made a few graceful remarks introducing the great lecturer. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It seems superfluous to introduce Mr. Froude to an American audience. England, in boundary, is on the other side of the ocean; England, in letters, is wherever the Saxon language is spoken. America has ever thrown open her doors to literature of every clime, but, after all, there is, there must be, a preference for the country from which we spring, and for the Anglo Saxon language which we speak. Among the writers of England, Mr. Froude is a well-known prince, who has made the sixteenth century as well known as the nineteenth. I will not provoke your impatience further, but will at once introduce to you James Anthony Froude.

Mr. Froude then came forward, and was received with the most distinguished plaudits. He spoke with a clear voice, and with something of the tone that is usually associated with divine service. Whenever he made a hit, and the entire audience was convulsed with his easy sarcasm, his eyes gleamed with pleasure, but his countenance remained unmoved. He said:

I have come to this country to address you on the connection between two islands, in both of which I presume you take a sincere interest, and I cannot better introduce my subject than by reading a letter written at the time of the revolution in 1799 concerning the seventy gentlemen who were confined in the Castle Prison. They had been betrayed by their confederates, as has always been the case with Irish conspiracies; but owing to some perplexities there was an objection to trying them, and it was proposed to banish them to some foreign country. It was understood that this country was the United States, and Mr. Rufus King, who was then your Minister to England, wrote a letter of remonstrance, stating that there was no country in which the Irish leaders could work more mischief than his own. The letter was a curious one, and it will readily be admitted that no American Minister could now write such a letter and retain his post. It is unnecessary to say that his remonstrance was not acted on, and the majority of the gentlemen who awoke such apprehensions in his breast lived and died quiet citizens of this country, which then established herself as that home for distressed patriotism which the world now acknowledges her to be. To this land the Irishman looks as a natural protector, and the men of Munster and Connaught consider this as their true home. Whether this idea is natural or otherwise I shall not inquire, but the fact cannot be ignored in a consideration of Irish politics, in which America must hold a considerable place. But if an American in '98 could have such ideas of Irishmen, surely his countrymen will pardon some English misconceptions of Ireland too.

England and Ireland are married by nature, and cannot be separated. Though Englishmen are not desirous to hold men in unwilling subjection, yet to give up Ireland would be simply to commit political suicide. Political freedom, also, is not a thing to be lightly earned. The fates do not award political independence by oratory and to newspaper eloquence. Nature in this has wisely wrought, for those who conquer liberty must forget their feuds and fuse themselves into one common homogeneous body. To give a people incapable of governing themselves the privilege of self-government would be to blast them with the acutest misery. Ireland in all her frenzied cries against England, has always shrieked for others to come and help her, never relying upon herself to do the work that had to be done. Compare the efforts of the Scotch when conquered by Edward I. He beat their armies in the field and shall was all. He could not kill an entire people. So the contest was like holding a wolf by the throat. The beast could not be strangled, and the effort to hold it down was too exhausting. So the attempt failed, and the two countries when united met on equal terms. In Ireland there was no ringing of border land to be crossed, but a broad and a tempestuous sea. Yet when Strongbow came over with his Knights, the country was overrun and held without difficulty. And from that day to the last Fenian rising, though Ireland has been writhing under what she is pleased to call the yoke of the invader, she has never found a Bruce or a Wallace, and her history can record no field of Bannockburn. These 40,000 Englishmen were beaten back, yet Strongbow had never more than 1,500 men with him. Are the Irish less brave than the Scotch then? By no means; they have proved their valor in a hundred fights. But the Scotch were united, and the Irish were at strife, one against the other. The O'Donnels and the McMuroghs were at sword's point, and no Irish Prince refused to assist the British invaders if he could help himself to a slice of his neighbor's dominions. In the Scotch conquest, the Irish Protestants were for the North, and the Catholics for England, not because the latter loved the English, but because they hated the Protestants of Ulster. In fact, in the words of an old historian, whenever one Irishman was on the spit, three other Irish could always be found to turn it.

The aspect of England may be summed up in this. Separation we cannot grant, all else we are willing to accede to. You gentlemen who have so many Irishmen among you must wish well to the Irish also. The Irishman lies between us two. America may, if she pleases, form a combination yet more forward. She may pronounce a judgment which we shall be unable, and I think unwilling to oppose. On the other hand, when the voice of America tells the Irishman that he has had justice done him, and that if he wants independence he must conquer it, I believe the Irishman will be satisfied. The Irishman in America is a proof of what he can become in Ireland. He has been alternately whipped and patted on the back, managed on English ideas, managed on Irish ideas, but never on God Almighty's ideas. I say the Irish should be managed on principles of plain natural justice. A movement in this quarter has begun. The Irish Land act is the most righteous measure that has been passed as regards Ireland in the annals of history. Rich men find the world so comfortable that they hardly can be made to think it worth bettering, especially when they have to put their hands in their pockets. I know well that this is so, but an advance has been attempted, an effort of progress has been made, and it will not stop. I invite you, then, gentlemen, to pronounce the verdict, to give us your opinion on the points of Irish affairs. You may say, "Go out of it," but this is impossible, and will never be until Ireland is an extinct volcano. You may say, "Give them a separate National Government." I do not say no; I do not say yes, but I will ask you what you say at the end of my fifth lecture. You are not unaware of the Irish statement of the case. They have not been reticent of their wrongs. I will constitute myself an advocate on the other side, and will await your opinion.

From this point the lecturer commenced the history of the Norman conquest of Ireland. He began by describing the religious and social condition of the Holy Isle, the peaceful character of the inhabitants, and the scholarly attainments of the ecclesiastics as pictured by early narrators. There was much of truth in this, he admitted, but the peaceful part of the programme was clearly mythic, since all the early poems relate to war, and war only. To plunder his neighbor's goods and to split his head with a battle ax was considered the right thing for a young chief to do. It was a fact that there were no quarters in Ireland, and this proves that the clergy had managed from the very first to obtain a powerful control over the minds of the early Irish. In reading the accounts of the saints, and the powerful imprecations which they launched from heaven upon offenders, the conclusion became inevitable that they were priests of serious natures when on earth. However this may be, they certainly implanted a superstitious reverence in the hearts of the Irish, which has not yet disappeared. That Ireland had a civilization of its own is not to be denied, but that they had industries, as understood now, is erroneous. Beyond a few cyclopian temples and a dozen ecclesiastical structures, there were no houses, save wattled huts, before the arrival of the Danish freebooters. They built Dublin and other cities, and introduced some ideas into the country, for which it was the better. But they were ferocious to the last degree, and they begot an answering ferocity in the Irish, who, by the time they had expelled them, were no better than red Indians. To prove that this was not an exaggeration, the lecturer read a history of murders among the Princes of Ireland for one year, which, multiplied by two hundred, represented Ireland's condition under home rule for two centuries before the Conquest. The cure for this condition of affairs occupied the attention of Pope Adrian, who saw that force could only be repressed by force, and that though freedom was good, discipline was good, too. So he sent the Normans with their feudal system, which men consider tyranny now, but which in those days was held as the police force now. For similar reasons these Norman policemen had been sent to England. It was not because the Saxons murdered or plundered each other, like the Irish. They, on the contrary, minded each man his own business, and allowed the Danish hordes to march through the country, doing whatever they listed. The Saxons were soft iron; the Normans came and made them tempered steel. The Saxons had lost a national spirit, the Normans made them a great nation, perhaps one of the very greatest. But the Normans never made any impression upon nations when their spirit was alive. They tried Scotland, and Scotland defied them, When they tried Ireland half the Irish helped them to conquer the other half. The conquest was at the end of the twelfth century, rather more than a hundred years after the battle of Hastings. The Normans came with the bull of Pope Adrian in their hands, for that potentate, for some mysterious reason, considered himself as king of all islands. They introduced the feudal system, which was not properly understood a spoilation of land. The lecturer here explained his view of land-holding, which, scientifically considered, could not be the property of any oltizen, but was the State's, to be divided according to the system of each State. Before the Norman conquest land as property was but little considered. The strongest and the bravest gave themselves up to the noble profession of bloodshed, relegating to the coward the ignoble occupation of tilling the soil, without any rights at all. The feudal system gave to every man something of his rights, at least every man in those parts of Ireland which the Irish barons had been able to hold. Had there been any connection between England and Ireland, or could the younger sons of the Norman nobility have recruited the forces of their friends in Ireland, that country would have been altogether feudal. But this was not the case, and the consequence was that in a hundred years the Norman barons had become Celtic chiefs, stronger, fiercer, more cruel than their predecessors. The Geraldines, the Plunkets, the De Bengos adopted Irish habits. In their boyhood the young chiefs, unlike their brethren in England, were bred to no ideas of chivalry and knightly courtesy. They were nursed at the breast of Irish nurses, who taught them Irish legends, and they listened in the hall to the old harpers who sang them the glories of inestine bloodshed. Edward III. saw this decadence with grief, and endeavored to stem the tide. He framed strong edicts against the Irish Normans who adopted Celtic habits; but he might as well have whistled to the partridges of the hills as ask a Geraldine to cast off the usages that had penetrated to his soul. The attempt was given up, and Ireland was left to itself. She was free indeed, but her people were slaves. "Mankind are to be divided into those who work and those who steal, into those who deserve to live and those who deserve to be hung. More than half of the Irish were in the latter category, and it is idle to say that such a country deserved its freedom. The lecturer then quoted a report made in Henry the Seventh's time, by which it appeared that there were at that time sixty chief captains, who lived by the sword, and divers petty chiefs of the same kind; also thirty great Norman chieftains who also lived by the sword. All of these made war, and obeyed only those who were strong enough to make them. But the common folks were as miserable as men could be and live. Such misery had been seen in later times, indeed, but it was a fair question then, not whether the English had interfered too much, but whether much of this unhappiness might not have been spared if they had interfered a little more. The lecturer was frequently greeted with loud applause, and at the close of his remarks much general satisfaction was manifested, and the audience dispersed.

THE STEAMER PROVIDENCE.

Uneasiness in Newport—Arrival of the Steam-Boat Hands to Get the Old Colony Ready.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—The news of the accident to the steamer Providence caused a good deal of uneasiness in this city this morning. She was due here at 3 o'clock in the morning, and as she did not arrive, and no telegram was received until 9 o'clock, fears were entertained that she had met with an accident, and the apprehension was increased by the fact that it had been blowing a gale all night. Her officers and employes arrived here via the Wickford route this morning, to get the Old Colony in readiness to take the place of the disabled steamer to-night. At the steam-boat company's office here it is stated that it is doubtful if the Providence will be placed upon the route again this season, as she cannot be repaired in season to make it profitable for so doing. It was intended to have both of the large boats withdrawn the last of the present month.

Steamer Providence Disabled.

The steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, while trying to avoid a collision with a schooner, ran into the Government scow in Hell Gate, at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, on her way East. The scow was smashed to pieces, and all the upper works of the steamer were carried away. She became unmanageable, and drifted upon the rocks. The greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers, but fortunately nobody was injured. The Narragansett came alongside and took off the greater number. A few were returned to the City in tugs and small boats. The Providence was floated off at a late hour.

The Commander of the Providence, Benjamin M. Simmons, made the following statement: We left Pier 28 at about 5:40, and got as far as the Gate about 5:45. There was a strong flood tide running at the time, and I was compelled to either go ahead or drift on shore. At the time a schooner was coming through the Gate, and, under the circumstances, I was compelled to either run into the schooner or drift down on the scow. I chose the latter, and hence the collision. The scow is anchored mid-channel, and is a great obstruction to navigation, and has already sunk six or seven vessels. No later than this morning she tore the stern off a schooner. We lost about the turn off our starboard wheel, and the starboard sponson is also badly damaged. It will take about two weeks to effect the necessary repairs. The steamer Narragansett took the passengers on to Boston. The cargo will be discharged today and reshipped by the steamer Bristol this evening. It is impossible to say at this moment what the expenses to repair may amount to.

The Mayoralty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire the noble TIMES to be right upon the great and important subject of the Mayoralty, in some respects a more important post to occupy than the Chief Magistracy of our nation. This is the City of my birth and life, and I have an extensive acquaintance with all classes of our citizens, and in former days took an active part in our Municipal, State and national affairs, and now feel intensely for the future prosperity and honor of the City of my birth, and have an ardent desire for the restoration of our former days of good laws and good government, and the just administration thereof, and am only desirous for the man best qualified for the accomplishment of that desirable object.

With a knowledge of almost all our most prominent citizens, and the experience and observation of our civic affairs for the last forty-five years, I am forced to the conviction that W. F. Havemeyer is incomparably the man best and most fully qualified for a proper, wise and judicious administration of the duties of that most important and responsible office; and I am confirmed in this opinion by the result of my interviews with our wisest and best citizens. For the last three or four months I have mooted the question, without expressing any opinion as to the man, to a large number of our old and most thoughtful and intelligent citizens, and in every instance Mr. Havemeyer was named. He is the freest from objection—indeed, there can be no real and just objection to him—while he positively possesses all the needful qualifications for a proper, vigorous and most honorable discharge of the duties devolving upon that office. In the language of Mr. Vermilyea to the *Herald* reporter, "He is just the man that is suited for the position. He is just and inflexible, and besides that, knows everything that is needed in the position." He is the man the people want, and they are wise and right in their choice. OLD TIMES.

Clothing for the Poor Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are many children attending our industrial schools, who are barefooted and half clothed. The cast-off clothing of children of the more favored classes would add greatly to the comfort of the children of the poor. If any persons in the City, having clothing to spare, will send word to this office, a messenger will be sent to obtain it.

J. MACY,
Assistant Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 14, 1872.

The Sinking Fund Commission—Payment of Bonds.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Controller's office. The Mayor, the Recorder, the Controller and the City Chamberlain were present, the Mayor in the chair.

The following resolutions, presented by the Controller, were adoped:

That the Controller be, and he is hereby authorized to accept immediate payment of bonds No. 1, for $250,000, and No. 3, for $150,000, making together $400,000, "family ad bonds," No. 8, of the City of New-York, payable Nov. 1, 1872, and held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on account of the Fund for the redemption of the City debt.

That a warrant be executed in favor of Francis A. Palmer, City Chamberlain, for $750,000, to be charged to the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on City debt, on account of "surplus revenues" of said fund for the year 1872, and credited to "general fund" of City, in pursuance of chapter 163, laws of 1862.

Several applications for water grants were read and referred as by ordinance provided.

The Commission then adjourned

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Specimen "Liberal" Chant—Encouraging Reports from New-Jersey—The Democrats Abandoning Greeley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Here is a specimen of a "Liberal" fraud, which, however, is of little account further than to show how desperate the Greeley cause is becoming. The "Liberal" head-quarters at the Capitol, corresponding in rank with the Republican Congressional Committee, were closed after the elections last week, and have not been opened. The publication of the fact had a depressing influence, and so to counteract the report and bring a local politician into a little undeserved notice, the following card was concocted:

OFFICE NATIONAL LIBERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 493 PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1872.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

Having noticed an article in one of the daily papers, stating that these head-quarters had closed, I would state that they still continue open, and will not be closed until the good work began shall have been accomplished in behalf of our next President, Horace Greeley.

O. M. ALEXANDER.

The local ward head-quarters at No. 493 Pennsylvania-avenue nobody ever took the trouble to say anything about, and it is not of the slightest moment whether they are closed or open; but the impression conveyed that the national organization here, which was running a document-shop till last week, has not suspended operations, is pronounced entirely false. The men who were at the head of it are reported as having given up any pretense of expecting the election of Mr. Greeley.

Hon. George A. Halsey, and Gov. Marcus L. Ward, of New-Jersey, are in the city. They bring encouraging accounts of the condition of politics in their State, and have no doubt it will be carried for Grant in November. The Republicans will have four, and possibly six, of the seven members of Congress.

The Greeley Republicans are realizing more fully, the more they investigate the returns, that the Democrats will not all vote for Greeley. A transient Greeley organ in Columbus, Ohio, comes here with the statement that an examination shows that 700 Democrats in that county (Franklin) did not vote in the election last week. "The stay-at-home Democrats lost us the October elections," it cries, and appeals to them to come out in November and vote for Greeley. But information from quarters whence results have already shown that true reports emanate, daily increases to show that large numbers of Democrats are going to vote for Grant in November. They will not content themselves with administering such a rebuke to the coalition as they might do by simply staying at home, but they will add their votes to the other side.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FRENCH IMPORT DUTIES.

The Bureau of Statistics has received a circular issued by the French Director of Customs, from which it appears that goods imported by foreign vessels, except those coming from French colonies, are subject to an additional flag duty of 1¼ cents per 100 kilogrammes for importations from countries of Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea; and of 2⅝ cents for importations from countries outside of Europe, west of the Cape of Good Hope, or east of Cape Horn; and 38 cents from countries beyond the Capes.

PREPARATORY MEETING OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Appropriations, of which GEN. Garfield is Chairman, will meet at the Capitol, in this city, about the 15th of next month, for the purpose of arranging the appropriation bills and having them ready for the action of the House early in the session. This meeting is in accordance with an order of the House at the last session. Gen. Garfield is expected here today.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY-YARDS.

The following vessels of the United States Navy are now being fitted out for sea service: The Vandalia, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the Marion, at Boston; the Quinnebaug, at Philadelphia; the Swatara, in New-York; the Colorado, at Norfolk; the Dacotah, at Mare Island. At the Washington Navy-yard, which is the manufacturing yard of the country, a large number of engines, sheets of copper, anchors, and other naval accoutrements, are being made rapidly.

ARMY NEWS.

By order of the War Department, 110 recruits are to be forwarded by the Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service to Benicia Barracks, California, for assignment to the Fifth Cavalry.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. George C. Reiter has been ordered to the receiving-ship New-Hampshire; First Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor, to the Monocacy, on Asiatic Station; Second Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard, to the Terror; Second Assistant Engineer James H. Thomas, to the Naval Station at League Island; First Assistant Engineer John T. Kelly, from the Naval Station at League Island, and ordered to the Kansas.

VISIT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The visiting Hartford, Conn., Commandery were received by the Knights Templar of Washington this morning, a part of the escort being on horseback. They then proceeded to the Executive Mansion, and in passing paid a marching salute to the President, who stood on the portico, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The Templars soon afterward went to Mount Vernon, where appropriate services were held at Washington's tomb.

"Succoth"—The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles.

Last evening witnessed the commencement of the Jewish feast of "Succoth," or Tabernacles, which continues for eight days. The first two and the last two days of this feast are considered as holy days, on which no servile work should be performed, but the intermediate days, or "Chol Hamoide," as they are designated, are of no special import. The festival is a sort of harvest feast, and the prayers and services used on the occasion consist chiefly of praise and gratitude to the Supreme Being for the bountiful and plenteous crops with which He has vouchsafed to bless the land. One peculiar feature of this festival, which has, however, grown into disuse of late years, except among the more orthodox Israelites, is the erection of booths, in commemoration of these booths or tents in which the children of Israel dwelt during their wanderings through the wilderness. It is still the custom among the orthodox Jews to erect in some available spot adjoining their dwellings an arbor, having for its covering the green boughs of trees, and ornamented with flowers and growing plants. Many of these structures among the wealthy Israelites are very beautifully and tastefully constructed, the walls being decorated with rich damask hangings, along which creeping plants and exotics in full bloom are to be seen. In these arbors the hospitalities of the season are lavishly dispensed, and visitors, whether intimate friends or comparative strangers, are always welcome. The pious Israelite, surrounded by his family, takes his meals in this extemporized "booth" during the continuance of the feast, and the season of joy and thankfulness is frequently taken advantage for the recurrence of family reunions.

The Second-Avenue Railroad Extension.

The Second-avenue Railroad Extension Commissioners, William R. Martin, Rufus M. Stivers and J. Nelson Tappan, who were appointed to estimate the value of the franchise granted to the Railway Company, held an adjourned meeting, yesterday, at which the full board was present. Charles Squires, President of the Third-avenue Railway Company, was examined as to the value of railroad franchises. In 1870 he purchased the franchise to run a railroad on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from the North to the East River, which, when sold at auction by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, brought $67,000. In the present case he knew of no basis for the estimate of the value of the franchise to the Second-avenue Company. Abraham S. Hewitt was also examined, who said that he was opposed to laying the extension on Astor-place. The Commission will meet again on the 22d inst., at noon.

Fatal Result of Carelessly Handling Pistols.

John Reilly, aged forty-nine, of No. 835 Third-avenue, was accidentally shot in the abdomen, by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of a friend, while in the liquor-store of James McNally, No. 793 Third-avenue, yesterday morning, and died soon after. It appears that Reilly was employed as a bar-keeper in the liquor store, and at about 7 A. M. an intimate friend, whose name the Police have as yet been unable to ascertain, entered the place, in which several persons were congregated. The conversation between Reilly and his friend happened to turn on pistols, and Reilly produced a large-sized navy revolver, which he stated he was about to dispose of, as he wanted a smaller pistol. His friend then produced a silver-mounted revolver, which he offered to sell cheap, and handed it to Reilly for examination. Reilly cocked the weapon and handed it back to his friend, and while the latter was endeavoring to uncock the pistol the hammer slipped from under his thumb and the weapon was discharged. Unfortunately, the bullet entered Reilly's abdomen, and he sank to the floor exclaiming, "I'm shot." His friend, alarmed at the result of the accident, fled from the place, taking the pistol with him, and has not since been seen. Medical aid was at once summoned and the Police were notified. Reilly stated to Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, that the unfortunate occurrence was purely accidental, and that there was no one to blame but himself. He refused to give the name of his friend to the Police. The persons present during the affair state that there had not been any quarrel whatever between Reilly and his friend, and the shooting was entirely accidental. The wounded man sank rapidly and expired in a short time. Coroner Herrman was notified to hold the inquest in the case, and Capt. Gunner is searching for the man in whose hands the pistol happened to be when it was discharged.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

EVERETT HOUSE, Oct. 16, 1872.

The Committee of Seventy give notice that on or before Tuesday evening, Oct. 22, they will announce the names of candidates indorsed by them for the offices of Mayor, Judges of the Supreme, Superior and City Courts and District-Attorney, and on or before Saturday, Oct. 26, the candidates for Assemblymen, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen.

All persons and delegations desiring to confer with them in the meantime will find the Committee on Elections in session every evening at their rooms in the Everett House.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
JACKSON G. SCHULTZ,
CHARLES WATROUS,
EDWARD COOPER,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
JOHN WHEELER,
SIMON STERNE,
} Committee on Elections.

JAPAN.

Opening of a Railway Between the Capital and Yokohama.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from the East announces that the railway between Yokohama and Yeddo, Japan, has been formally opened by the Mikado.

THE TEXAS BORDER.

Murder of the Sheriff of Stow County by a Mexican Desperado.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—The Brownsville steamer brings news that Sheriff Martin, of Stow County, was fatally shot at Rio Grande City by a Mexican, while attempting to quell a disturbance at a fandango. The assassin, mounting his horse, fled to Mexico immediately after firing the fatal shot.

Trip of the Albany Burgesses Corps to Poughkeepsie.

From Our Own Correspondent

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1872.

The Albany Burgesses Corps reached this city at 8 o'clock this morning on board the steamer Gen. Sedgwick, having left Albany at 11 o'clock the night previous.

They proceeded without delay to the Morgan House, preceded by Doring's band, of Troy, where all partook of a delightful breakfast. After breakfast, Col. James Smith, of the Twenty-first Regiment, and staff, and several of the line officers of the Twenty-first, met the Albany military and escorted them to target shooting grounds at the east end of the city, where the Burgesses Corps engaged in target practice. The judges were Col. Smith, of the Twenty-first Regiment; Col. Steenburgh, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment; and George W. Davids, of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*. J. A. Fremire made the three best shots and won the first prize. The prize for the officers was won by J. C. Cuyler, of the Albany *Express*, on the best shots were made by Engineer J. Owen Moore. It is a large gold monogram of the corps, and is a beautiful and costly affair.

The target-shooting finished, the Albanians marched back to the Morgan House for lunch, and then repaired to their steamer at the foot of Main-street, where they received calls till 3½ P. M., and then came the full-dress parade.

After the parade and review the exercises for the day were closed with carriage-riding about the City. All points of interest were visited, Vassar College, Eastman College, the manufactories, &c., viewing suburban residences and the handsome drives till dark, when the Albanians rendezvoused once more at the Morgan House, where in the evening was held the grand banquet, at which speeches were made, toasts drank and sociality occurred generally. After the banquet prominent citizens were serenaded, and the visitors left for home long after midnight.

Stern Brothers' Fall Opening—A Fine Display of Goods.

The firm of Stern Brothers, having completed their building alterations by adding the new store, No. 110 West Twenty-third-street, to that occupied by them at No. 367 Sixth-avenue, have now filled every available space with a choice selection of fancy goods, which they opened for inspection yesterday. Ladies', infants' and children's under-wear occupy a large space, and comprise everything in that line, from an infant's flannel petticoat, hand embroidered, to an elegant needle-worked, puffed and finely-finished christening robe. The ladies will find for their own use one of the most perfectly-made garments, plain, ruffled, tucked, puffed and corded, from a dainty toilet-jacket, at seventy-five cents, to a a white Swiss suit at $25, or they can secure the "Minerva" corset, with only 500 bones, as well as Mrs. Moody's special corset, for those ladies inclined to an excess of avoirdupois. There are also some very desirable morning-wrappers of Tycoon reps, with satin facings, as also dressing-gowns and smoking-jackets for their better-halves; in fact this entire department is replete with ladies' trousseaux and under-garments, both in sets and singly. The assortment of Hamburg edgings is equal to the finest French needle-work, in some instances even surpassing it, and embraces Swiss, jaconet and linen, as alsosome very tasty collars, cuffs, &c.

In the lace department there is a point-applique flounce, a quarter of a yard wide, that is offered at $13 50 per yard, and a round-point cape of large size marked $37 50, both so exquisite in design that they attract the greatest attention, while the real valenciennes lace capes, collars, handkerchiefs, and sets, are almost equaled by the Italian and French patent lace of the same pattern, that is made up in all those articles, as well as in infants' dainty little bibs.

The worsted department is well filled with rich, brightly-colored designs for chairs. Infants' carriage robes in tapestry, rugs, ottomans, &c., are a variety of those other fancy articles that every industrious lady delights in employing her Winter evenings in filling up or finishing; and here she can obtain worsted, chenille, silk, floss or any of the necessaries to so agreeable an occupation.

Commissioners of Public Instruction.

The regular meeting of the Board of Public Instruction was held yesterday. The Superintendent submitted his monthly report which recited that he had visited and examined forty-four corporate schools, with 6,996 pupils on the register, of whom 5,221 were present. One hundred and twenty classes were examined, of which the instruction and discipline was in twenty-nine classes excellent, seventy-eight good and thirteen fair. In the month of September fifteen teachers were licensed.

A communication from Prof. David B. Scott was received, declining the appointment of Lecturer on Political Economy in the Evening High School.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Prof. Arthur H. Dundin, of the Normal School, was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the Evening High School, at a salary of $30 per week.

The Superintendent was directed to report regularly the names of all teachers who fail to pass an examination, so that those who may hold positions as teachers may be discharged.

Mr. Frederick W. James was confirmed as Principal of male department of Grammar School No. 51, (Twenty-second Ward;) also, that of Matthew J. Elgas as Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 58, of the same Ward; also, that of Miss Mary A. Nash as Vice-Principal of Primary School No. 38, (Eighth Ward.)

The Board then agreed upon the following salaries: City Superintendent, $5,500; First Assistant Superintendents of Grammar and Primary Schools, $4,500; General Assistant Superintendents, $4,000; President Normal College, $5,500; Vice-President of the same, $4,500.

An election of Superintendents for two years was then gone into, with the following result: Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent; Thomas F. Harrison, First Assistant Superintendent of Grammar Schools; M. A. Calkins, First Assistant Superintendent of Primary Schools; Wm. Jones and John H. Fenning, General Assistant Superintendents.

The Board then adjourned.

The Public Store Robbery.

Recently there was noticed in the TIMES the loss of five cases of silks and velvets, valued at $8,000, from the United States Public Store in Trinity-place. Suspicion attached to the employes of the store, and detectives were at once set at work to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime. It is asserted by Custom-house officials that the silks have been nearly all recovered, and that the parties who stole them have been discovered and arrested. The full particulars of the matter have not yet been obtained, but it is authoritatively stated that Col. Whiteley's men were chiefly instrumental in detecting the parties who made away with the silks, as well as in recovering the stolen property. It is said that the criminals are not Government officials, but men employed in subordinate capacities about the public stores.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 17.

Rochester	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Utica	Hon Geo. M. Robeson.
Tarrytown	Gov. Sidney Perham. Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Fort Edward	Hon. Henry Smith.
Lockport	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Lowville	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Seneca Falls	Hon. Stewart L. Woodford. Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Schuylerville, (P. M.)	Hon. Jason H. Brown. Hon. B. G. Noble. Hon. J. F. Manning.
Bleecker Buildings, New-York	Gen. J. T. Owen. Horace Russell. Col. W. C. Church. Gen. John C. Robinson.
Hudson	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Owego	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Aurora	Hon. W. B. Woodin.
Marysville	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Buffalo	Hon. H. Johnson.
Waterford	Hon. George W. Horie. Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Greene	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Riverhead	Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Barre	Hon. E. B. Winslow.
Katonah	Gen. George H. Sharee.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. Thomas D. Adams. J. Seaver Pare.
Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. A. R. Dyett. Rev. L. King.
Astoria	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing.
Madison	Hon. C. D. Kennedy. M. Clay Hall.
Salisbury Corners	Louis E. Carr.
Bearytown	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Northport	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Crown Point	Hon. I. Bradford Prince.
Middlefield Centre	Gen. K. M. Lee. Hon. George Becker.
Lafargeville	Frederick G. Conney. Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Day Centre	Gen. G. S. Batchelder.
Willett	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Attica	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Piermont	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Richville	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Millport	Gen. James E. O'Beirne.
Rockwood	Hon. S. S. Wood.
Poughkeepsie	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Monterey	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Putney	Col. E. A. Baxter.
Roxbury	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Lexington	Col. J. G. McNutt.
West 50th-st. Church, N.Y.	George W. Bungay. Thomas S. Berry.
Oyster Bay	Hon. Joseph C. Jackson. James Tanner.
Davenport Centre	Hon. S. P. Miller. J. M. Preston.
Bloomville	Hon. A. Sullivan. George Adees.
Plymouth Church	Hon. F. D. Wagner.
No. 70 Avenue D, N. Y.	Gen. F. Jacobs. Jr.
Farmer's Mill	D. D. Murray. O. H. Miller
Windsor	Hon. P. W. Hopkins. S. C. Millard.
No. 331 West-st., N. Y.	Gen. F. S. Lambert.
No. 4 Greenwich-st., N. Y.	Major Michael Crowley. Dr. David Bell.
Hunter's Point	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Constableville	Sidney Shepherd. Charles L. Knapp.
Spring Valley	Hon. James R. Angell.
Bethany	Hon. John Sawyer.
Clinton Hollow	Hon. John L. Parker.
Gilbert's Mills	M. J. Dalph n. Charles T. Bennett.
Plainfield Center	J. W. Jones.
Catlin	Hon. G. L. Smith. E. N. Frisbie.
Black Creek	Gen. T. M. Hite.

Friday, Oct. 18.

Cooper Institute, German meeting	Gov. Edward Solomon. Lt.-Gov. Jacob Muller. Hon. Paul Strobach. Raphael Weil.
Medina	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Watertown, (P. M.)	Hon. George M. Robeson. Gen. John C. Caldwell. Frederick G. Gedney.
Clinton	Gov. Sidney Perham.
New-Brighton	Hon. George M. Curtis.
Ithaca	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Bay Ridge	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Syracuse	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Schenectady	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck. Hon. Jason H. Brown.
Napanock	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Cohoes	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. J. F. Manning.
Canastota	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Auburn	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Romulus	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Montgomery	Gen. J. T. Owen.
Coxsackie	Hon. Charles L. Beale.
McGrawville	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Newark	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Turners	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Port Leyden	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Ballston Spa	Hon. George W. Horie.
Genoa	Hon. William R. Woodin.
Andes	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Pleasant Plains	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Whitehall	Gen. E. M. Loe.
Otego	Hon. George Becker.
Conklingville	Gen. G. S. Batchelder.
Babylon	Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Vischer's Ferry	Hon. W. A. Sackett.
Nyack	Rev. L. H. King.
Warsaw	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Rhinebeck	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Ramapo	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Central Square	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing. Hon. C. D. Kennedy.
Stratford	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Van Ettenville	Gen. James E. O'Beirne.
Valley Stream	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Baldwins, L. I	William Jones, Jr.
Mecklenburg	Gen. Brady Winslow.
No. 1,000 3d-av., N. Y.	Col. T. B. Thorpe. Ashbel P. Fitch.
Prattsburg	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hunter Village	Col. J. G. McNutt.
Harpersfield Centre	Hon. S. F. Miller. J. M. Preston.
North Walton	Hon. D. Walter. Gen. F. Jacobs, Jr.
Verplanck's Point	Hon. W. W. Northrop.
Whitestone, L. I	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Tompkinsville, S. I	Hon. D. D. Purdy.
Nineveh	F. A. Durkee. S. C. Millard.
Corner Avenue C and 4th-st., New-York	George W. Bungay.
Red Creek	Hon. D. G. Fort.
Lisbon Centre	James K. Reddington.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday, Oct. 16,) Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the executor of the estate of H. H. Munsell, deceased, sold the four-story brick store and lot, (latter 25 by 80,) situate on the west side of Greenwich-street, between Duane and Jay streets, known as No. 324, for $27,000: and the four-story brick store and lot, (latter 18 by about 36,) No. 258½ Washington street, west side, between Murray and Warren streets, for $14,200. The first-named piece of property was bought by Laurence Van Wart, and the second by Wm. Hustace. The same firm also sold, by order of same executor, a desirable country residence, located at Cold Spring, on the Hudson River, embracing a tract of land containing about 3 67-100 acres, with a handsome three-story and basement house, 45 by 48, thereon, which was purchased by J. D. Hunter for $15,100. Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Richard S. Newcombe, Esq., referee, sold a five-story cellar and basement brick tenement-house and lot, situate on the west side of Eldridge-street, 80 feet north of Delancey-street, lot 20 by 50, for $2,500 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $15,716, making the total sum realized $18,216—a very fair sale. The purchaser was Abraham May. The property now rents for about $2,000 per year. James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Daniel W. Clark, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 22 Pitt-street, north-west side, between Broome and Delancey streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a five-story brick tenement-house thereon, for $23,375, the buyer being Charles Lindmann. No other sales were made, the remaining auctions of the day being disposed of as follows: Legal sale, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of house and lot on East Eighty-third-street, east of Third-avenue; adjourned to the 30th inst. Legal sale, by same auction firm, of house and lot on East Eightieth-street, west of Lexington avenue; suit settled and property withdrawn from market. Legal sale by B. P. Fairchild, of house and lot on West Twenty-eighth-street, east of Seventh-avenue; suit arranged and sale for the present indefinitely postponed. No other business transacted. Report of country sales made yesterday will be given to-morrow.

The suburban auction in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., held at Bay-side, Long Island, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at which the balance of the property belonging to the Mickle estate was offered for sale under the direction of James Blackwell, Esq., was well attended, and all the lots, 156 in number, were disposed of for $14,067, an average of nearly $100 per lot. A full report, with names of buyers, will be found below. The mansion, with grounds surrounding it, was not sold, but will be held at private sale. The entire property belonging to this estate thus far disposed of at auction during the present season amounts to $120,000, an eminently satisfactory result to all parties interested. The sale at Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., auctioneers, was fairly attended, and twenty-two plots, containing sixty-six city lots, were sold for $13,425 in the total. The prices realized, however, were not as high as desired or expected by the owners, and consequently the further sale was for the present postponed. The property lies just on the limits of Paterson, between Lake View Station and that city, and will ultimately be very valuable. The lots sold front on Trenton and Pennsylvania avenues. The purchasers at the auction were as follows: Charles F. Dieterich, F. Kerkow, Charles Brandt, M. Hollander, H. G. McKee, James Spears, T. Davidson and R. Schupter, of this City, and A. W. Rodgers and B. Salter, of Paterson.

For today, at the Exchange, only one auction is announced, a legal transaction, viz.: Adjourned sale, by Winans, Sands & Garrettson, of block of thirty-eight lots, bounded by Second and Third avenues, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets. The adjourned sale, by B. P. Fairchild, of house and lot in East Thirteenth-street, between Avenues B and C, noticed on Monday for today, will take place on Tuesday of next week, the 22d inst. Today, at West Hoboken, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson will offer at auction 200 well-located lots, together with three cottages and a tenement-house—a sale worthy attention. Special train, by Midland Railroad, via Cortlandt or Desbrosses street ferry, at 12:20 o'clock. At Rye, Westchester County, on the property, at 2 o'clock, R. R. Hazard, Jr., will also today offer at auction a cottage residence and twenty-three villa plots, situate respectively on Elm-place, Purchase and Locust avenues.

At private contract Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold six full lots on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, all fronting on avenue, for $21,500. The sale by this same broker, noted yesterday, of plot of five lots on the north-west corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, was erroneously reported by him, as the price realized for the property should have been $35,600, instead of $26,600, as stated.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 324 Greenwich-st., w. s., between Duane and Jay sts., lot 25x80.....$27,000

1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 258½ Washington-st., w. s., between Murray and Warren sts., lot 18x about 36.4.....14,200

By James M. Miller.

1 5-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 29 Pitt-st., n. w. s., between Broome and Delancey sts., lot 25x100.....$23,375

By Joseph McGuire.

1 5-story cellar and basement brick tenement h. and l., Eldridge-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Delancey-st., lot 20x50.....$18,210

COUNTRY SALES.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 3-story and basement country-house and tract of land, containing about 3 67-100 acres, on Fair-st., house 45x48.....$15,100

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

Plots A, B, C and D, on water front: William Price, New-York.....$3,027

Plot E, on water front; William Price, New-York.....930

4 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 883 to 886 inclusive; B. F. Thompson, Brooklyn.....440

2 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 887 and 888; Thomas Dower, Bayside.....180

2 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 989 and 990; Ed. Brown, Brooklyn.....200

2 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 991 and 992; Wm. Girard, Brooklyn.....100

4 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 993 to 996 inclusive; Wm. Girard, Brooklyn.....420

4 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 997 to 1,000 inclusive; Wm. Price, New-York.....440

2 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 1,001 and 1,002; Edward Brown, Brooklyn.....220

2 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 1,003 and 1,004; E. P. Whitney, New-York.....180

4 lots, block No. 28, Nos. 1,007 and 1,010 inclusive; Edward Brown, Brooklyn.....200

4 lots, block No. 26, Nos. 822, 823, 826 and 827; J. L. Benneke, New-York.....340

4 lots, block No. 26, Nos. 829 to 832 inclusive; J. A. Jillson, Poughkeepsie.....340

4 lots, block No. 26, Nos. 833 to 836 inclusive; S. M. Johnson, Douglass Town, Long Island.....340

4 lots, block No. 26, Nos. 857 to 860 inclusive; J. L. Benneke, New-York.....280

4 lots, block No. 25, Nos. 899 to 902 inclusive; J. T. Hamilton, New-York.....420

2 lots, block No. 25, Nos. 903 to 904; Wm. Fincke, Williamsburg.....220

4 lots, block No. 25, Nos. 905 to 908 inclusive; J. D. Smith, New-York.....440

2 lots, block No. 23, Nos. 805 and 806; J. L. Benneke, New-York.....220

4 lots, block No. 22, Nos. 791 to 794 inclusive; J. T. Hamilton, New-York.....420

4 lots, block No. 18, Nos. 620 to 623 inclusive; Wm. Price, New-York.....380

4 lots, block No. 18, Nos. 624 to 627 inclusive; Mary E. McConnell, Flushing.....380

4 lots, block No. 17, Nos. 612 to 615 inclusive; Mrs. C. Rede, Bayside.....360

4 lots, block No. 5, Nos. 183 to 186 inclusive; J. T. Hamilton, New-York.....340

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 139 to 142 inclusive; J. M. Gibney, Bayside.....300

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 147 to 150 inclusive; J. L. Hamilton, New-York.....270

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 151 to 154 inclusive; J. L. Benneke, New-York.....270

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 155 to 158, inclusive; J. L. Hamilton, New-York.....280

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 159 to 162, inclusive; J. L. Benneke, New-York.....280

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 163 to 166, inclusive; J. L. Benneke, New-York.....260

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 167 to 170, inclusive; Francis Keefe, New-York.....340

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 171 to 174, inclusive; J. L. Benneke, New-York.....300

4 lots, block No. 4, Nos. 175 to 178, inclusive; Henry Godfrey, Brooklyn.....520

PATERSON, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

22 plots, containing 66 city lots, fronting respectively on Trenton and Pennsylvania ave.; average $205 per lot.....$13,425

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 15

East Broadway, No. 137, 25x75.....$18,250

4th-st., s. s., lot 44, Menthorne map.....24,500

6th-st., s. s., 185.2 ft. e. of Av. C, 19.8x97.....10,500

19th-st., s. s., 883.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.6x92.....18,000

21st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9.....12,500

37th-st., n. s., 202 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x100.5.....17,000

37th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9.....20,000

41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98.9.....45,000

42d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5.....12,500

47th-st., n. s., 540 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.5.....22,000

49th-st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.4x100.5.....28,000

50th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x90.....25,000

56th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5.....34,250

62d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 12x100.5.....5,500

72d-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2.....29,000

74th-st., s. w. corner Madison-av., 18x80.....55,000

74th-st., s. s., 54.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x80.....50,000

74th-st., s. s., 54.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x80.....50,000

76th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2.....6,075

79th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x102.2.....20,000

85th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2.....9,000

106th-st., n. s., 253.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.2x100.9.....4,500

114th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.....14,000

116th-st., n. s., 156 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11.....2,800

125th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x199.10.....36,000

126th-st., s. s., 346.7 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.9x99.11.....8,500

132d-st., s. s., 542.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x99.11.....8,500

138th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11.....7,500

Lexington-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x70.....18,000

Madison-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 73d-st., 22.2x95.....52,000

1st-av., w. s., 99.8 ft. n. of 35th st., 25x100.....25,500

10th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 72d-st., 25.6x100.....21,250

11th-av., n. e. corner of 52th-st., 24.5x100; 39th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9.....17,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway, 20x55x100.5. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 151 West 28th-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
IN LARGE PLOTS
FOR SALE,
AND SINGLE LOTS
IN STREETS AND AVENUES.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of purchasers to the following desirable lots, which are offered very reasonably:
Boulevard, near 138th-st., lot of extra depth.
Boulevard, corner 141st-st., four fine lots.
Boulevard, near 93d-st., three lots, of extra depth.
10th-av., corner 93d-st., choice plot.
10th-av., 62 and 63d sts., twenty-five lots.
7th-av., several fine corners.
122d-st., near Boulevard, fifteen choice lots.
For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!
On 5th, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets, Broadway buildings, Central Park lots, properties to rent, new complete City map, &c., all comprised in our FREE REGISTER.
V. B. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

GEO. B. WALTON,
Real Estate Agent and Conveyancer.
Property Rented and Rents Collected.
Prompt attention given to Loaning Money on Bond and Mortgage.
The Management of Tenement Property and Collecting of Rents a Specialty.
Notary Public; Established in 1865.
Office No. 21 Park-row, Room No. 50, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a first class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x60x100; contains all modern improvements; to be sold with or without furniture. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.; or Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st. Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 56TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., two elegant four-story brown-stone high-stoop houses, 25x65x½ block each; contain every modern improvement, and are finished in hard wood. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, on the north side of West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; size 20x50x½ block; contains all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.; Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 47TH-ST., A FEW doors from 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 21.5x60; lot 100.5, and is in fee: will be sold furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST., a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—ON EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class four story brown stone high-stoop house, elegantly painted and frescoed throughout. Price, with carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, &c., $30,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., A FIRST-class four story brown stone, high-stoop house; contains modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

$15,000—FOR A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, with carpets, oil-cloths, shades and gas-fixtures all through, in a good location above 42d-st.; $3,500 cash, balance can remain; house in perfect order; parlors are frescoed; immediate possession can be had.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

$150,000 FOR NORTH-WEST corner of 4th-av. and 12th-st.; this property has a frontage on 4th-av. of nearly 94 feet and depth about 100 feet; terms easy. For particulars apply to
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., a first-class 25-feet brown-stone front house, with extension, in perfect order and elegantly and substantially furnished. Apply at No. 163 Fulton-st., of
H. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—THE TEN LOTS SOUTH-EAST corner Cherry and Corlears sts., within 200 feet of Grand-st. ferry and East River. The lease of the above lots, together with buildings theron, are for sale on easy terms. This property by its proximity to the East River and ferry, is valuable for lumber, spar yards, or any manufacturing business requiring large space. Size of plot, 100 feet on Corlears-st. by 245 feet on Cherry-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THREE years, partially furnished, the first-class five-story English basement brown-stone house No. 251 Madison-av., near 39th-st., with the costly gas fixtures, mirrors, carvets and cornices, including the kitchen and attic furniture. Possession at once. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 19 West 30th-st., near 5th-av. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A HANDsome new three-story brown-stone house, built in a superior manner by day's work. Apply on the premises, No. 145 East 36th-st., to A. KENNEDY & SON, Builders.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 21 feet front; delightful location, 45th-st., near 6th-av.; this is a snug, pretty house, at moderate price of $25,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

SUPERIOR BUILT AND FINISHED HOUSE.—Four stories, high stoop, brown stone; 25x65x100; 150 feet from 5th-av., above 46th-st.; others desirably located; $25,000 to $60,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 62D-ST., FRONTING the Park.—Elegant houses, 22x28 feet front; four stories, high stoop; for sale cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR. No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—AN ELegant corner house; four stories, high stoop; 38 feet front; $70,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIVE TENEMENT HOUSES FOR sale, five stories each, Nos. 283, 285, 287, 289 and 291 Avenue B and 17th-st.; will exchange for farm or lots.
ARRELL, No. 913 6th-av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A CHOICE plot of twenty-eight lots fronting on the new Riverside Drive, will be sold at a fair price by
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 12 EAST 54TH ST., FOUR-story brick house, 25x50; lot half block. Apply to E. PEIRCE, No. 42 East 23d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK.

For sale, in Brooklyn, the entire block bounded by 7th and 8th avs., 6th and 7th sts. This property, on account of its close proximity to Prospect Park, is recommended to those in search of a profitable investment. The lots are even with the grade, will be sold at a low figure, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired, or the lots will be sold separately. These streets are now open, sewered graded and paved. For price and terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY IN Brooklyn; small amount of cash, balance on easy terms. Apply for particulars to CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 150 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER

and ROCKLAND LAKE VILLA PLOTS and small farms for sale at farm prices; choice of transit by boat and by two railroads, viz.:
THE WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
and the Rockland Central, making this land
ONE HOUR AND FIFTY MINUTES
or thirty miles, from town, and five minutes' walk from both depots and the river landing. Price now very low. Apply to M. L. BUSH, No. 71 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT AND ELEgant cottage residence at Orange, N. J., well known Winthrop place, at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 50x40, with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each twelve feet wide, running from front to rear; the grounds are in fine order and beautifully shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings are numerous and first class; also on the property is a lake, waterfall and mill; ground, all told, about six acres; the entirety can be bought for $30,000; or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT, LONG ISLAND.—A large manufacturing property with capacious buildings, 100 horse-power engine, boilers, shafting, &c., &c.; eighth to ten lots of ground, the rent of which is $3,750 per annum. The property is eminently adapted for any manufacturing business; grist mill, chemicals, brewery, paint-mill, &c., &c. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE, FORTY-eight city lots, fronting on Broadway, near Wall-st.; price $40,000; only $10,000 cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Also a twelve-room first-class dwelling-house and four city lots, situate on high ground, within five minutes of horse or steam cars, or will be rented reasonable to a small family without children. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A house in Brooklyn.—A fruit and grass farm of thirty acres between Elizabeth and Plainfield, N. J. Address Box No. 1,819 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU LIVE IN
PART OF A HOUSE
and would like a House to yourself near your business, by pleasant travel, buy one or two lots in or near
GARDEN PARK,
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
at private sale, upon payment of only
$10 PER MONTH,
WITHOUT INTEREST,
at from $250 to $500 per Lot. Obtain a building loan from AUG. F. WEEKES, Esq., or the WHITESTONE SAVINGS BANK, and by next April stop paying rent, and have a home as near the City Hall as 70th-st., by forty-one trains daily, from 6:50 A. M. to midnight.
Call on H. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st., for free passes, visit the property. Ask for Mr. R. R. HOPKINS at Whitestone Depot.

$100 PER MONTH—FOR SALE OR to let, most convenient suburb, thirty-eight minutes from foot of Liberty-st. Express trains, low fares; neat twelve-room cottage, marble mantles, furnace, storm doors, gas, hot and cold water; edge of town, near three depots. Apply at West Elizabeth Station, (203 feet distant,) or to OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York City.

FOR SALE—TO BREWERS OR MANUFACturers requiring a good supply of spring water, a farm of fifty acres, situate near Bay Side, Long Island, with water or railroad communication with New-York, or would be divided into building plots; will be sold at a low figure. For particulars, address CHAPMAN & CO., No. 170 Front-st., New-York.

WILL BE SOLD NOV. 1 TO THE BEST offer, farm of fifty-eight acres, one and a-half miles from two railroad stations, and one-quarter mile from new railroad now under contract; sixteen miles from City, in New Jersey; land rich, buildings good, fruit plenty. Inquire of W. F. BROWN, No. 17 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THIRTY-SIX VILLA PLOTS, SITUATE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of F. L. Johnson, Esq.,
THIRTY-SIX VILLA PLOTS,
situate on Fordham Heights, and fronting on McComb's Dam Road, a short distance above its junction with Central-av.,
Being the
MOST DESIRABLE AND BEAUTIFUL
location in the lower part of Westchester County for the erection of
SUBURBAN HOMES.
This property is situated on the summit of the Heights, at an elevation of from 100 to 150 feet above the level of the river, and commands extensive views, which are
UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY.
THE LAND IS NATURALLY DRAINED AND FREE FROM THOSE MALARIOUS DISEASES which prevail in many sections of Westchester County, where the natural drainage is defective. The section of Westchester County in which the above described property is located is under the charge of the CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS, who are now maturing plans for the construction of MAGNIFICENT DRIVES AND AVENUES, and also for the erection of a
SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER
and the building of
TUNNELS UNDER
the Harlem River, connecting such drives and avenues with the Boulevard on the New-York side.
For descriptive maps, giving in detail a history of all the great improvements now being made and contemplated by the Commissioners, can be had on application to the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.
Eighty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
D. BERRY, Jr., & BRO., AUCtioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
THIRTY-TWO VILLA PLOTS
AND A BRICK HOTEL BUILDING
to be sold at auction, by order of J. Riera, Esq., at

SUMMIT,

New-Jersey, twenty miles from New-York by the M. & E. R. R. and 600 feet above tide-water,
TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1872,
At 2½ P. M., on the premises.
Summit, a city of 7,500 inhabitants, is situated in one of the most beautiful portions of the State of New-Jersey, and has the advantages of the purest mountain air in the vicinity of New-York—having for many years been the resort of invalids—in addition to the natural location of its location. The town itself has been ornamented and adorned by the wealth and taste of its inhabitants, rendering it one of the most attractive places in the State. The Villa Plots to be sold are situated but a few steps from the station and in the midst of fine improvements.
THE SUMMIT HOTEL, also to be sold, is a brick building, 30x86, with spacious grounds and stables.
Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets.
LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
For maps, passes, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH-FLAT HOUSES AND LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV., 50TH AND 51ST STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. STILWELL & SWAIN, ATTORNEYS FOR TRUSTEES:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST.—The nine first-class five-story brown-stone front French-flat houses and lots, situate on the westerly side of Lexington-av., comprising the entire front between 50th and 51st sts., and running through on the rear and fronting on 50th-st. The houses on the avenue vary from 20 to 25 feet in width, and from 52 to 60 feet in depth; that on the street is 20x49 feet; they are all new, well arranged, and each floor contains all modern improvements. Will be delivered finished. Terms of sale will be liberal.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 58TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. AND GRAND CIRCLE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 18, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WEST FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Two valuable four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 318, 320, 322 and 324 West 58th-st., south side, just west of 6th-av. Houses are new, first-class, well built, and finished in hard wood on parlor floors; each 20x55 feet, (with party walls;) lots 20x100.5. Houses will be opened daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for inspection.
R. A. BRADLEY,
JAMES SMITH,
JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
Trustees.
For maps, &c., apply at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM D. PALMER, Auctioneer.
"GRAND PARK" AT MAMARONECK.
PEREMPTORY SALE on FRIDAY, OCT. 18, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., on the grounds. THREE NEW HOUSES and a large number of most desirable lots on the first and second subdivision of "Grand Park," all within five minutes' walk of New-Haven Railroad station.
TERMS EASY. TITLE PERFECT.
Take cars at 27th-st., New-Haven Road, at 9, 10 and 11½ o'clock. Maps and particulars at offices of J. P. HUMPHREYS, No. 2, and W. D. PALMER, Auctioneers, at Mamaroneck, and JERE. JOHNSON, auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—WILL sell by auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 21st of October, at 12 o'clock M., the south-west corner of 10th-av. and 65th-st., an L lot, 25 feet front, 50 feet rear, 100 feet on 65th-st., together with the three-story and cellar frame building on corner, 22x43, occupied as a grocery-store, and the three-story and basement double frame house on 65th-st. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' offices, No. 14 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 1st day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores and offices, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, rums and falls of water, water-courses and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracs, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.
Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Winslow, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City.
Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE,
BERIAH WALL,
Trustees.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT,
SINGLY OR EN SUITE,
in the
EQUITABLE BUILDING,
Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.
The elegant offices on the third floor, formerly occupied by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Every room is lighted from the street, heated by steam, and ventilated by patent ventilators.
Splendid offices for a corporation, or for lawyers or mercoants. For particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett at Fort Washington. Fine mansion, elegantly furnished, large stable and numerous other out-buildings; thirty-nine acres of ground elegantly laid out and well shaded and fruited. The blooded stock will remain on the place. The above fine estate will be leased to a first-class private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FULLY FURNISHed, for one to five years, the City residence of the late James Gordon Bennett, ON 5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.; four-story, high stoop, brown stone, 40x90, with a two-story brick stable 25x75x98.9; or the property will be leased for a long term on ground rent for business purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR WINTER, or longer, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.; many choice houses between 5th and 6th avs., from 23d to 56th-st., at moderate rentals.
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—LARGE high stoop handsomely furnished house, Lexington-av., near 36th-st.; small high-stoop well-furnished house, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON Staten Island.—A large pleasant house, furnished, on the shore road, near West Brighton, Lending, Staten Island, to let, from 1st November, at $75 month. Apply to Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT at Fishkill, on the Hudson, very cheap for the Winter. For particulars apply to No. 58 West 17th-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 54th-st.; rent $600; location good. Apply at No. 33 Bleecker-st.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS.—TO LET IN WEST 15TH-ST., SEVeral suites of rooms of seven rooms each, with closets, &c., complete with modern improvements; houses entirely new, well lighted and ventilated; for small and neat families rents from $50 to $75 per month. Apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
NO. 966 WEST 23D-ST.

TO LET—AT BULL'S FERRY, HOUSE AND ten acres, on the hill adjoining the Shady Side Hotel, at Bull's Ferry; boats run regularly to dock in front from foot of Spring-st.; rent very low; want a tenant. D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

DOWN-TOWN SEMI-FRONT HIGH-stoop house to rent, with immediate possession; every improvement and convenience, and in good order.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE dwelling-house, newly painted and papered, corner 26th-st. and Gramercy Park. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM NOV. 1 TO JUNE, BY A private family of adults, a full sized high-stoop furnished house, situated between 16th and 25th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address with description, price and owner's name, Box No. 2,649 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

WARE-ROOMS,
11 EAST FOURTEENTH ST., NEW YORK.

41,000
OF THESE
Standard Instruments
NOW IN USE.
Send For Circular.

CHORAL SCHOOL
of
CHRIST CHURCH,
corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.,
(entrance on 35th-st.)
CLASS FOR BOYS
SATURDAY MORNING AT 9,
under charge of James Pearce, organist at Christ Church, late of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, and H. Stephen Cutler, Alus. Doc., organist at Christ Church, New-York.
Class for gentlemen (bassos and tenors,) SATURDAY EVENING at 8, under charge of M. W. Whitney, of Boston.
Boys and young men with voices susceptible of cultivation, who will give their services for a stated time (after training) in the choirs of Christ Church, will receive musical instruction from the most competent masters, including private lessons and public rehearsals, by application at the music-room of Christ Church (entrance on 35th-st.) at the above hours.
Mr. Whitney will receive a limited number of scholars in singing. Address him at the church.
All persons interested in congregational singing and a higher order of Church music, are invited to be present every
FRIDAY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
at which time the music for the following Sunday will be rehearsed by both choirs.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters' at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly instalments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 18th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 Downing-st., Organ Builders

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P.M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A.M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'sday. Oct. 16	Abyssinia...Saturday, Oct. 19
Cuba....Wed'sday, Oct. 23	Batavia...Saturday, Oct. 26
Scotia...Wed'sday, Oct. 30	Algeria....Saturday, Nov. 2
Java....Wed'sday, Nov. 6	Palestine....Saturday, Nov. 9
Calabria, Wed'sday, Nov. 15	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Steam-ships.

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 Tons.
PEMBROKE.....2,500 Tons.
CARMARTHEN.....3,000 Tons.

The first steamer of this line,

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 31st October.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85 currency
Second Cabin.....50 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in CARDIFF, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in NEW-YORK to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 2, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....30
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Europa.....Oct. 19	Columbia.....Oct. 23
Anglia.....Oct 26	Trinacria.....Nov. 6
India.....Nov. 2	Iowa.....Nov. 20
California.....Nov. 9	Caledonia.....Dec. 4
Australia.....Nov. 16	Trinacria.....Dec. 18
Victoria.....Nov. 23	Iowa.....Jan. 1

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry or Belfast, to steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos 41 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, ANDREWS....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3½ P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Nov. 9, at 12 M.
CANADA, WESTON.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS...Wed'sday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
ERIN, HENDERSON.....Wed'sday, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....Saturday, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$75 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Oct. 23, at 11 A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 8½ A.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. COLE (GUARD).....Nov. 13 at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JOS. PRICE...Nov. 20, at 8½ A.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Nov. 27, at 2½ P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. M. B. GREENE, via Nassau, Oct. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 24.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 31.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. M. A. GREENE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 17.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commissions. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

BENNY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 24.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 24th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 22.

Steamer GOLDEN AGE will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing day. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Thursday, Oct. 24.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK TO
DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.....Nov. 9.
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AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
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GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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Madame de SILVA

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FOR BOYS.—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

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No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

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Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

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Rev. HENRY R. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business.

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REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 23D-ST.

Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen will be received as boarders by the Principal. Circulars at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Lewidtt's, No. 24 Barclay-st.; E. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st; F. Christern's, No. 77 University place, and at school. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

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NO. 5 EAST 42D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Atchinclose, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

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A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.

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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

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School for Boys at No. 1,146 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Refers to patrons of the school, among whom are Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New-York University; Dr. Chas. Short, Professor of Latin in Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., (near Union-square.)
Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

Mrs. GARRETSON,

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

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ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin sept. 17.

MISS McINTOSH WILL MEET HER "Home Class" at No. 34 West 40th-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M. The attention of ladies interested in history and literature is invited. Terms, &c., can be learned on application to Miss McINTOSH, No. 39 West 42d-st.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 25. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss M. L. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

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LAST NIGHT'S RALLY.

Thousands of Citizens at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches by Prof. Dwight and Secretary Robeson —Immense Enthusiasm by the Audience.

Fully 5,000 Republicans assembled again last evening at the Cooper Institute, to celebrate the recent Republican victories, and to express good cheer and belief in the triumph of next November.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Hon. A. B. Cornell, and Hon. Theodore W. Dwight was elected President. The platform was crowded with a number of distinguished citizens, including Henry Clews, Peter Cooper, Judge Dowling, John L. Packer, of Cayuga County; Alexander Barclay, Canal Commissioner; Naval Officer Lafin, Senator Lafin, and a host of others. The list of Vice-Presidents elected contained the names of Clarence A. Seward, D. F. Appleton, Isaac Dayton, Dwight H. Olmstead, and many others.

In introducing the orator of the evening, Secretary Robeson, the Chairman, Mr. Dwight, said:

SPEECH OF PROF. DWIGHT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Since we last met in this hall, the result of the October elections has become definitely known. The political sky is now bright with promise. Every candid and independent observer has reached the conclusion that Gen. Grant will be elected President. This conclusion, however, affords, no reason why the Republican Party should relax its efforts. It rather gives us the strongest inducements to increase them. We must make our victory complete and overwhelming. The country needs a settled policy—it now suffers for want of it. It requires a policy that shall remain undisturbed for years. If we have a narrow majority, distrusting questions will soon clamor for solution. If it be decisive, no effort will be made to qualify or reverse an emphatic decision. With all the cheering results of the late elections, nothing is so pleasing as the complete vindication which Gen. Grant has received from the abuse and obloquy that has been heaped upon him. We have thus had a splendid opportunity to observe his qualities in the most trying scenes through which a public man is ever called to pass. He has exhibited the most perfect self-control where most other men would have given loud expression to their indignation. His bearing has extorted praise from severe and unfriendly critics. He has added one more reason to those which had already led his friends to value him. Ever since the battle with Pemberton he has "walked the stage of public affairs, ever erect and rising." Long ago Gen. Sherman pointed out, in his noble tribute to Gen. Grant, that one of the chief elements of his splendid military career was his simple faith in success, which he compared to that of a true Christian in his Savior. The present campaign shows that he has the same faith in the virtue and intelligence of the American people. No amount of vituperation has shaken his confidence that his reputation will be vindicated by their votes. It would lead one to despair of the Republic if we should be convinced that a great election could be carried by defamation and scurrilous personal attacks. It is safe to predict that this is the last time in which the effort will be made. Having been tried it will be abandoned, ane the present contest will pass into history as a campaign in which the principal attack was made with mud that would not stick.

The Republican Party thus has a standard-bearer who in all respects fully represents its principles. No attack can be made upon him which does not strike at the same time the party. Every personal charge of a serious nature has been met with a triumphant refutation. What attack can be made upon the policy of the party? That, after all, is the question. Haven't we honorably settled all disturbing questions with foreign nations? I apprehend that no one will dispute that, in the face of the award recently made at Geneva in our favor. Haven't we honestly collected the revenue, and applied its proceeds to the large reduction of the debt? Certainly that cannot be disputed. Is not the nation prosperous under our management, has not trade been active and remunerative, have not the people been free from distress and contented? Above all, has not justice prevailed in all Courts of Federal jurisdiction and before all functionaries, and has there been any class of citizens so poor and proscribed that it could not have equal justice before the law? We all know that our Federal Government has been eager, both in legislation and practice, to protect every man within its jurisdiction, and to give him complete redress for any wrongs sustained. What, then, is the leading charge against us, which should cause the country to lose confidence in us and deprive us of power? Why, that Congress has not proclaimed a general amnesty, and removed every disability from the participators in the rebellion.

It must be remembered that the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution imposed upon various persons who were engaged in the rebellion a disqualification to hold office, either under the United States or a State. Those were persons who, having been officeholders and having taken an oath to support the Constitution, had violated it by participating in the rebellion. At the same time, the amendment allows Congress by a vote of two-thirds of each House to remove this disability. Now, I hold that this power is committed to Congress, to be exercised not arbitrarily or at its mere caprice, but on clear grounds of State policy and expediency. When the question arises whether the disability shall be removed, that body must act in view of all the circumstances for the best good of the country. This, I believe, it has done. It has accorded already to remit the disability except in a few prominent cases. They have been excepted on general grounds, temporarily, without any mere spirit of revenge, but on high grounds of political expediency. There are about three hundred such persons in the country, none of whom are disabled from voting, but only from holding office. What do our opponents mean by the general amnesty of which they say so much? There have been two views of this matter in the case of civil war. One is, that one party must triumph and the other yield, and the defeated party must accept amnesty as a grace or favor. It must concede that it has been in the wrong, and must be willing to accept a pardon. On this theory the Republican Party has consistently acted. But there is another theory of amnesty, originated by Greek statesmen, and adopted sometimes by other nations. This takes the position that neither party in the civil war should be deemed to be in the wrong. It simply admits the fact that there has been a war, and then calls upon everybody to forget it—to blot it out of memory as though it had never existed. That was the plan of the great Roman orator, Cicero, after the assassination of Julius Cæsar. He would admit that Cæsar had been ambitious, and that Brutus and his associates slew him. These were both facts that could not be denied, and he would not say that either party was in the wrong. Then he proposed that everybody should forget both the ambition and the assassination, and treat them both as though they had never existed. This was his nostrum for all ills of State. The foolish idea took complete possession of a man of powerful intellect, yet of weak convictions and vascillating temperament. Though his plan seemed quieting and conciliatory in its nature, it contained within itself the seeds of a most destructive civil war.

Fellow-citizens, do we want this kind of amnesty, based on an assumption that there may have been no wrong? If so, then the soldiers in one army were as meritorious and have as much claim to public recognition for their services as the soldiers in the other. But to this view the people of the United States will never submit. They will ever contend that rebellion is a crime, and so the theory of the Republican Party will be justified, and pardons will only be unrestricted when justified by considerations of political expediency.

There are some persons who oppose us in a different way. They would like to "pooh pooh" us out of existence. They say the mission of the Republican Party is ended, and that no longer has any excuse for living. They claim that there is nothing left of us but a mere personal following of Gen. Grant. So they call us "Grantites" and "Grant's Own," and other contemptuous epithets, indicating slavishness or servility. But the Republican Party wears no man's collar. There is no man, however pure or eminent he may be, who owns the Republican Party, or who can pretend to dominate it. The men who have gone out of our party have found out that they did not own it, and will hear a still more emphatic announcement of the fact in November. The present leaders of the party know perfectly well that they do not own it. We uphold Gen. Grant today simply as the exponent of our principles. His active labors will soon cease, but the great principles that we have maintained so many years will never cease to be living and to bear fruit. When the principles of liberty are once planted in the heart of a nation they never die. Living though they are, they will always need watching, so that no enemy shall steal in and rifle the precious fruit. The Republican Party proposes to live and watch. Do not be deluded by the cry that our mission has ended. Rather insist that it has but just commenced. The great functions of the party may be said to be two-fold—constitutional and administrative. For more than ten years it has been engaged in setting constitutional principles. These still need to be established and secured in practice. In the next four years we propose to carry out by legislation and judicial decision, the spirit of the rule laid down in the preamble to the United States Constitution—that is to "establish justice." This is to be done in behalf of all whose rights require protection. We intend to secure the great principles of the Constitution and its amendments in the hearts and daily habits of the people. Besides this, it will be the mission of the party to improve all the modes of governmental administration. The Republican Party will soon take up with all its power the subject of reform. It will place itself at the head of the reform movement, and will promote it wherever it may be required, whether it be in the modes of legislation or in the management of public offices. Nay, it has already commenced the beneficent work, and civil service reform will be carried to its proper limits. If there be any error in administration hoary with age, and inherited from former days, its age is not to save it—more, not to make any such excuse for inaction. It must be investigated, and must go down with more recent errors. The blood of the people is up, and they must not be trifled with, and we mean that there shall be no trifling.

But let us turn a moment from national concerns to our own State affairs. We ask of you to give us the full control of the State—the Governor and the House of Assembly. We ask for the Governor, who is pledged by his voice and his vote to the cause of reform. We have given you a man for that office whom you can absolutely trust. Elect him. We want the entire responsibility of State Government. We desire to supply the necessary legislation to control municipal officers, and to check official corruption; the people sometimes think that there never were any such crimes before. But if I read English history aright, that country has passed through the same period of municipal corruption. There have been cities or boroughs there where the officers honestly believed that the public funds belonged to them individually. I do not think we could say that of our officials. I admit there is no case where they stole so much, but that difference is to be accounted for by the larger scale on which everything is done here. This English thieving has been broken up by appropriate legislation, and sound decisions by Judges, and the same thing can be done here. The NEW-YORK TIMES [loud cheering] has already announced that it will support no corrupt man for the Legislature, but, on the other hand, will do all it properly can to defeat him. In this bold and most upright position it will be sustained by the party. The infamous "Black Horse" troop in the Legislature at Albany, hitherto recruited from all parties, a vile band, held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, must have no more recruits from Republicans. Membership of that band must be followed by party excommunication. I hope we shall not cease our labors until we not only purify our municipal counsels, but have sufficient strength in this now Democratic City of New-York to give it a Mayor whose name shall command respect here and abroad for dignity, ability and solid worth—an office, if worthily filled, second only in importance and position to that of President of the United States. With confidence, then, we call on our fellow-citizens to give us a strong majority, so that the beneficent ends aimed at shall be fully accomplished.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

Secretary Robeson then appeared, and was received with enthusiastic and repeated cheering as he advanced. He said the audience would scarcely expect him to speak much of individual interests, or of mere local organizations, but rather to deal with principles and ideas. The recent elections in Maine, Pennsylvania and Ohio had shewn what the people thought of this great contest; although the opposing party, by its misrepresentation and slander had sought, and thought to obscure the great principles which lay at the bottom of it. He congratulated them and the country that they were now able coolly to survey, calmly to discuss and reasonably to decide, as thinking, reasonable men, the real issues at stake. [Applause.] They should remember that the progress, and the forces, and the influence of great communities were made up of the influence, the force, the actions, the impressions of every individual who composed them; so they would see that upon each and all lay a serious responsibility which belonged to them as members of this great Republic, as the exponents, not only, but the leaders and the champions of the world's progress. [Renewed applause.] He spoke not only to native-born citizens, but to all who had come here from other lands; and these he wished to remember, that as they were true or false here to principles of right government, to the establishment and development in our civil polity of the rights of man, were true or false to the interests they had left behind. It was a remark of President Grant in his message on German unity that the bringing of great masses of people together under one government tended to make governments what they should be—representatives of the power and will of the people. That was the remark of their soldier President. It followed that in all popular governments great parties were necessary for the expression of the will of the people. If any great good was to be accomplished, great party organizations must rally round those principles and support those ideas. In our country it was not possible that any one party could always represent the exact will of the people, and when the party founded on justice and right was discovered, every citizen was bound by his duty and his race to support it. [Loud applause.] Governments were instituted for the protection of society and of individuals, and also for the development and progress of society; and, in a country like this, with a development such as is had, the mission of the government was not so much the protection of individuals and of property as it was to give right direction and force to the development of our society. No party in a popular Government like this could expect to succeed and grasp the reins of power, and to wield the influence of the Government, that did not write on its banner the great principles of progress, freedom and development, and it was the duty of the people calmly to investigate and consider, and coolly but surely to judge which party was founded upon right ideas and professed right principles. It might seem to them that he was at this point overstepping the strict line of political discussion; but he was desirous that they should try the great party to which he belonged by these tests, and accept it or reject it as they found it faithful or false. What were the principles upon which the Republican Party was founded? When the Government of this Republic was established, there was one idea, which was the source of our progress and development incorporated in it—and that was that all men were equal before the law—that the prizes of energy and exertion were open to every man. [Applause.] That every man had the chance to rise from the position in which he found himself in, like Cooper, their representative there; [applause;] like Grant, the tanner, [applause,] and like Lincoln, the rail-splitter, [applause;] nor wherever an impassable barrier shuts the way of ambition, there could be no field or chance for the development of the energies of the people. Mr. Robeson continued to say that he had almost said that the blood and the treasury of the nation poured out in our great war were more than repaid by that they had aided in elevating the character and enlightening the intelligence of our people. Now, leaders were not able any more to lead this great country to error. They follow men when they teach the truth, but they go on after the truth when the leaders wander after false lights, which shine to ruin and disgrace.

He asked, did the Republican Party of this great country represent these great issues or not? [" Yes."] He appealed to history, in tracing the life of the Republican Party from its origin, and also that of the Democratic Party, both entirely opposed in principles, asserted that the strife should go on until one or the other was not only beaten down but dead and destroyed. [Applause.] They might shake hands across bloody chasms if they wished; [laughter;] but he asked them to believe him, the history of the world and of all human development showed that antagonistic principles never shook hands. [Applause.] It was the very essence of tolerance to be intolerant to aggresive men. It was the very spirit of liberty to wage continuous war with the aggressive spirit of slavery. As easy to unite fire and water as two distinct ideas of society and development, each struggling for the mastery. [Applause.] The Republican Party was born of the necessities of this idea, and was today the champion of the country's cause. [Applause.] The country and the Government would never have been saved if its destinies were not controlled by Republicans. It was the party that had saved the Union and would transmit it intact to their children's children.

The Republican Party has crushed the tyrant and freed the slave, given homes to the poor and a proper price for his toil. It is paying the debt of which it is not guilty, and lifting the burdens off an innocent but burdened people. Peace with all the world, quiet on the frontier, an Indian policy never before known, and this is all the work of the great quarreler that sits at the head of the Government. [Applause.] There never was an Administration more true to the purposes and principles for which it was elected than that now in power, [great applause,] and now we are asked to abandon the old organization and yield the power of the Government into the hands of those who have but just desisted in their efforts to destroy it, and then only under the pressure of a superior force. For what are we to give up this party? Not to join the Democratic Party—for that was organized on some principle; but to join a party that has only one idea, founded on the words "anything to beat Grant." What is this thing? [Laughter.] I say what is it? [Loud laughter.] A Convention at Cincinnati, calling itself Republican, excluding everything not Republican, nominating Republican candidates, and taking them to Baltimore for Democrats to indorse. Barnum never produced a curiosity like that. Loud laughter.] The Democracy of Baltimore denied their own existence and policy, by indorsing men who never were Democrats; and thus sugared the pill they wish the citizens of America to swallow. The movement is neither Republican nor Democrat, but merely an organized endeavor to get into the hands of a defeated party the power wrested from them by an honest people. [A voice—That is Gospel truth.] Greeley says in his Memphis letter that the South are trying to get back by electoral votes what they lost by their rebellion. The South has said they will only demand of Greeley that to which he is pledged. The South want to secure their local governments, and the only way they could do so would be by securing a candidate that could divide the negro vote, and who so fitted for this duty as Mr. Greeley, who has declared that the South had a right to secede, and he would help them in! As a single individual this was of but little importance; but as President of the United States such a principle would make a great difference. And shall such a man be placed in that elevated position? [Voices, "Never! never!"] The question of general amnesty, so much cried up, is not understood. A Republican Congress, by a two-thirds vote, on the recommendation of Presidents Grant, has already granted general amnesty, except to those who deserted the Government in her hour of peril, after having been educated at the country's expense; and these excluded ones number less than 200. Further than this, these 200 have never asked for amnesty, and I for one would not consent to allow Jefferson Davis or Jacob Thompson the right to sit in Congress or in the Presidential chair after what they have done, without they ask for that right. [Great applause.] The local self-government plank of the Cincinnati platform gives back to the Southern States the right to rule their former slaves as they might choose without the power of the Federal Government to interfere; and shall we, after so long a struggle, give them back all for which we fought? [Voices—"No, never."] And yet this is the platform on which Greeley seeks to be elected. Greeley says his past principles are all a mistake; but a free people will show that the principle for which they fought is no mistake, and they do not intend now that it shall prove one. But to gratify his ambition, Greeley has sacrificed all his past principles, and such an ambition has ruined many before him. I shall not attempt to defend Gen. Grant; he does not defend himself against attacks, except by silence and good conduct; but his administration has been such a success that I will leave it for the people themselves to approve by their votes in November next. [applause.] a vote that I know will be larger than has ever before been recorded in the history of the United States. If President Grant is charged with lingering by the waters-side in Jersey, the people will also remember that he lingered at the water-side at Vicksburg [applause;] and if he is charged with traveling through the country in order to see and understand it, they will also remember how he traveled from the Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Rappahannock to the James, spending his time before Richmond amid mines and fireworks, [loud cheers,] and show that remembrance by their votes at the polls.

As Mr. Robeson concluded his remarks, loud and excited cheers were given for the speaker and for Gen. Grant.

THE LATE DR. SEABURY.

Action by the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Trinity Chapel, Yesterday.

A meeting of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church took place yesterday afternoon, in the vestry-room of Trinity Chapel, for the purpose of taking action respecting the death of Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D. Right Rev. Bishop Potter presided. Rev. Prof. Seymour was appointed Secretary.

Among the distinguished divines present were Drs. Haton, Duffie, Purcer Johnston, (formerly of the Seminary,) Tuttle, Van Kleck, Lundy, Galaberte, Beach, Bruce, Geer, Montgomery and Profs. Spencer, Idenbrort and Buel.

On motion of Prof. Idenbrort, the following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the purpose of submitting resolutions pertinent to the occasion: Drs. Price, Beach, Tuttle, Eaton and Geer.

After a short retirement, the Committee submitted the following testimonial to the memory of the deceased:

We, the clergy of New-York, here assembled, admonished and stricken by the hand of God, and bowing in humble submission to His will, desire to place on record these few words in memory of our brother, Samuel Seabury, Doctor in Divinity, whose soul departed to rest and joy in Paradise last Thursday. We feel, of course, that no brief minute, such as this must be, can express in any adequate degree the excellence of that character which the Church is called upon to sustain in the loss from her service, here on earth, of this eminent Presbyter, scholar and teacher. For many years his name has been illustrious among our Communion, and we do but must all acknowledge that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to supply his place with one so profoundly learned and so capable of making his knowledge useful. And indeed this must be recognized as one of the principal of those excellencies which made the pen of this great theologian so powerful. To make his learning useful, to employ it in questions of practical moment, and render it manifestly subservient to the cause of truth, was always his aim and direct endeavor. In his writings we never find it mixed with curious speculations or the vagaries of an undisciplined mind. It always comes to us pure and unadulterated from the source at which he drew it.

Dr. Seabury had a profound reverence for truth, and the certainty of nothing concerning the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Church was to him a supreme rule for decision in all ecclesiastical issues. He was pre-eminently a sound churchman, as such he had stood forward in his day and served in the cause against extremes on both sides, with a rigor of intellect a dauntlessness of courage and an independence of spirit which few have ever equalled. Well, indeed, shall he speak. Whatever might be thought of his views, no man could ever accuse him of hypocisy. A thinker, he was remarkable for depth and firmness; as a writer, for strength and acumen; as a preacher, for solidity and plainness. Those who have looked up to him as their teacher in the General Theological Seminary, though they have known him for the most part in declining years and broken health, may well feel that his place can hardly be supplied with a ripeness of scholarship, a breadth of mind, and an aptness to teach, equal to his. They will feel, too, that all up to within a brief time of his death he was apt to take the part of the accused, and if this sometimes brought him into sharp controversies, they who were best acquainted with the motives and dispositions of his heart, knew that enmity and bitterness never found lodgment there. If God shall grant to us grace to be as free from malice and as full of charity as he was, it will be well with us at the last. Nor in this alone has this devoted servant of Christ set before us a good example. For several years before his death he was a sufferer under the pains and aches of a lingering and distressing disease; and never was sickness borne with a calmer fortitude or a more uncomplaining submission. He knew that he had not long to live, and he endured the burden of his feebleness and decay with a feeling of resignation and peacefulness of mind to the latest hour of his mortal being, which bore witness that no power could move his faith or dim the brightness of his hope. He died, therefore, as he had undergone and to the end of his day, and ceased only when the night came in which no man can work. May that night, the shades of which will ere long gather around us all, find us as well prepared and as worthy to rest from our labors as was this our dear departed brother, over whose grave not only we in this City and in this diocese, but all in the Church throughout this land, have reason to mourn.

ALFRED B. BEACH,
JOSEPH H. PRICE,
ISAAC H. TUTTLE,
GEORGE JARVIS GEER,
THEODORE N. EATON,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1872.

Dr. Van Kleck then moved the adoption of the testimonial, and upon a seconding thereof, Rev. Samuel R. Johnsons, formerly Professor of Systematic Divinity in the General Theological Seminary made some very feeling remarks relative to the life and virtues of the deceased. In the opinion of this gentleman, the life of the deceased had been one of the most useful both to the Church and Christianity at large, that he had ever known of. As a discourser, Dr. Seabury was considered the most able in the clerical ranks, and many were the occasions upon which the reverend speaker had had the benefit of being present when the burning eloquence of the deceased had held spell-bound his congregation. The speaker then cited several little incidents in the life of the deceased that proved the entire simplicity and purity, and yet great strength of his character.

On motion of Dr. Van Kleck, the Bishop of the Diocese was requested to have published a sermon upon the death of Rev. Dr. Seabury, after which the meeting adjourned, and the clergy, after receiving the blessing of the Bishop, departed.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The following ladies and gentlemen left this port yesterday for Europe:

Per steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—G. C. Frames and wife, Mrs. R. Stirling, Miss Frames, Mr. Dunne and wife, J. N. Plumb and wife, Mr. Toppan and wife, Miss Toppan, Mrs. S. Mason and maid, Miss C. M. Tyre, Miss L. F. Marshall, Gen. H. W. Mercer, wife and infant child, Mrs. Dr. Leyburn, E. Berger, R. McDonald, W. S. Whitwell, T. Hiller, W. H. Aspinwall, wife and man-servant, Miss B. Reed and maid, B. W. Baum, Walter W. Law, George Hamilton, P. B. Worrall, N. Perkins, Mr. Milne, Major Heales, Mrs. Blow and two children, Miss Loritz and friend, Miss J. Munier, Mrs. Kelly, E. M. Merrill, Sir F. Arrow, J. L. Will, Mr. Gutelius, S. Guterman, R. P. Edwards, T. Steele, J. B. Prescott, Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Dr. D. Duckworth, F. Potter, Misses T. and M. Lippitt, J. M. Grant, M. C. Martin, Mrs. E. Cooper and two maids, J. Tuckerman, M. W. Smith, Mrs. Phillips and girl, E. Godchaux, J. J. Dunne, Miss E. Miller, Miss G. Miller, Master R. Miller, Master L. W. Miller, Mrs. C. Cooper, C. Every, A. Winkelheimer, J. D. Moore, Capt. Webb, Master F. H. Saltus, H. Dyson Taylor, Wm. Biles, M. Carrother, J. C. Tremont, Mrs. E. Miller and maid, A. W. Whitton and wife, F. P. Latimer, T. M. Conradt, R. J. Wigram, Richard Potter, Howland Robbins, J. M. Redmond, Dr. C. R. King and wife, J. Field, Mrs. G. H. Sexton, A. G. Samson, E. B. Sexton, Dr. I. Taylor, Miss Jennie Taylor, Miss F. Taylor and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, G. A. Bennett, Miss Coyle, Miss Whitwell, D. Kirk, T. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, D. C. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Anthon, Dr. A. L. Mason, G. Galbraith, Master Arthur, T. Roosevelt and wife, Master Elliott, Miss C. Besevelt and maid, G. B. Graham, H. W. Lockert, W. Ewen, A. G. Kidston, H. A. Scott, W. Slade, J. Moffatt, J. Levy and wife, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Jr.

Per steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Alden, Sr., Louis Brewster, Miss Knevals, Mrs. C. S. Tappan, John Foden, James McKee, John F. Robertson.

Trial of Chief McWilliams, of Jersey City.

Judge Depue yesterday sat in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer on the case of Chief of Police McWilliams. Attorney-General Gilchrist appeared for the State, and Ex-Chancellor Williamson and Chas. Winfield for the Chief and Detective Doyle. The County Prosecutor read the names of the witnesses for the State, but none were present. Mr. Winfield then moved for the postponement of the trial. The Attorney-General desired for the State that the application for a postponement be made upon affidavits. A reply was made by Chancellor Williamson, and the Court decided to postpone the case until Thursday next, provided the defense would promise to be ready for trial at that time.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, the Department of Public Parks for the uses of that department $80,000.

The Receiver of Taxes gives public notice that the tax-books of real estate will be opened for receipt of payments at his office on Monday, the 21st inst.

His Highness Taneki Akisuki, Ex-Prince, and T. Yosio, the Japanese Commissioner, with their Secretary, Mr. John G. Cowie, arrived in this City yesterday from Washington.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Henry Hueston pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny, and was sentenced to two and a half years' service in States Prison.

James McDougal, aged fifty-seven years, of No. 319 Rivington-street, while at work on the ship Liverpool, at Pier No. 19 East River, fell down the hatchway and fractured his skull.

The first rehearsal for the fourth season of the Church Music Association will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Trinity Chapel School-rooms, West Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Christopher Lestrange, of No. 366 East Forty-ninth-street, who stabbed Thomas McKnight, of No. 222 Third-avenue, in a liquor store, was held for trial.

The water-side in Jersey, the people will also remember that he lingered at the water-side at Vicksburg [applause;] and if he is charged with traveling through the country in order to see and understand it, they will also remember how he traveled from the Ohio to the Gulf, and from the Rappahannock to the James, spending his time before Richmond amid mines and fireworks, [loud cheers,] and show that remembrance by their votes at the polls.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool on Oct. 5, and Queenstown on Oct. 6, reached this port yesterday, with advices fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

Ignatius McKinnon, aged thirty-two, a resident of Rahway, N. J., who was run over several days ago by a Grand-street car, at the corner of Grand and Baxter streets, died, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital.

It was rumored yesterday in the Stock Exchange that a firm in Wall-street, rated at from $75,000 to $100,000, had failed owing to extensive bearing operations. The failure has not yet been officially announced.

The regular course of lectures, to be delivered in connection with the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was opened last evening by an introductory address by Prof. Austin Flint. A large number of students and their friends were present.

Mansfield Post No. 35 of the G. A. R. gave a grand concert last night, at the Masonic Temple, on Grand-street, for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans. The concert was well attended, and all left satisfied with the night's entertainment.

The Stembler-McGuire case, involving the right to the Judgeship of the Seventh District Civil Court, which was on the Supreme Court calendar for trial at the present term, has been postponed until December next, owing to the absence of a witness for plaintiff.

Louis Brockman, a German, fifty-three years of age, residing at No. 182 Christie-street, while delirious from intense pain caused by a cancer on his tongue, shot himself in the mouth, yesterday, with a pistol, inflicting a fatal wound. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The third and deciding game between the Mutuals and Bostons was played on the Union Ground yesterday. The Bostons won by a score of seven runs to three. Today the Athletics play the Bostons on the Union Ground, and the Mutuals encounter the Baltimores at Baltimore.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending on the 12th inst., 408 miles of streets were cleaned, and 10,251 loads of ashes and garbage and 7,013 loads of dirt and sweeping had been removed from the City at an expense of $12,790 92.

The Working Men's Central Union of the Eighth Assembly District met last evening at Harmony Hall, Essex-street, and indorsed the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and that of James O'Brien for Mayor. John Heckler was nominated for Assembly, and George A. Stauf for Assistant Alderman.

The fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. The entertainment will be closed by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel at 8 P. M., over which Gen. Philip H. Sheridan will preside.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 51°; 6 A. M., 52°; 9 A. M., 53°; 12 M., 61°; 3 P. M., 64°; 6 P. M., 58½°; 9 P., 50½°; 12 P. M., 46°; average temperature yesterday, 54⅓°.

Gaston de Gage, a young Frenchman, was charged at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with having forged the name of William Wright, of No. 211 West Seventeenth-street, for the purpose, as alleged, of stealing the contents of that gentleman's trunk. The prisoner was locked up for trial by Justice Ledwith.

Mary Van Hauten, of No. 46 Scammel-street, died, a few days ago, from exhaustion, caused by liver and kidney disease. Eleven months ago, Delia Quinn, of No. 60 Gouverneur-street, threw a pot of hot tea over the neck and shoulders of the deceased, and as her death might have been accelerated by the scald, Delia Quinn was arrested, yesterday, and held to await the result of a Coroner's inquest.

BROOKLYN.

The new Sound steamer C. H. Northam, for the New-Haven line, will be launched at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, from English's shipyard, Greenpoint.

Slight fires occurred last evening in Patrick Brennan's grocery, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street; Mr. Loudenver's residence, No. 243 Bridge-street, and John Mills' wood-shed, No. 118 Java street, E. D.

John Ganley, who was shot in the knee by a stray bullet while he was passing on Van Brunt, near Degraw-street, on the evening of the 30th ult., died yesterday morning. Several parties supposed to be implicated in the shooting are in custody.

Edward S. Sweet, who is charged with defrauding Caspar Smith, a shoemaker, out of $50 in money and goods, by means of a forged check on Howe & Hazard, bankers, Wall-street, was yesterday held by Justice Walsh, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, John Rail, of No. 26 Talman-street, while carrying pig-iron on board the schooner Thomas Hicks, lying at the foot of Adams-street, fell between the schooner and the dock and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Rail leaves a wife and three children.

Coroner Whitehill, yesterday afternoon, resumed the inquest in the case of Gilbert Sand, who died at the Flatbush Hospital, nearly two weeks ago, from the effects of a fracture of the skull. The testimony of Dr. Schenck was taken, but threw no light on the matter, and the inquest was again adjourned.

James Flint, the most important witness for the people in the Donohue murder case, made his escape from the Court room yesterday, and has not been found since. He was in custody as a witness, together with others of the Battle Row gang, and his escape was covered by his rowdy friends who thronged the room.

Yesterday morning the two-story frame house, No. 900 Atlantic-avenue, occupied by Charles Lambdin as a lager-beer saloon, was destroyed by fire; also, the adjoining brick building, No. 880, owned by James Dowd. Lambdin's loss amounted to about $400. Dowd's loss was $500; fully insured. Murtha & Boyles' coal-yard also sustained damage in the amount of $2,000; insured in the Continental.

The funeral of Daniel Van Voorhis took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, No. 391 Bridge-street. The deceased held successively the offices of Jail-keeper of Kings County, Sheriff of the County, Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, Water Commissioner and Postmaster of Brooklyn. He served as an active member of the Fire Department for seven years.

LONG ISLAND.

William Heidsell, a Prussian farm laborer, aged thirty-five, working for Jacob Ballweiver, at East Williamsburg, hung himself yesterday.

The Common Council of Long Island City last evening decided to build a city hall, at the corner of First and Pierce avenues, in the Fourth Ward.

One hundred and ninety-eight deaths occurred in Brooklyn during the past week, being eight less than the corresponding week last year. Four of the deaths were from small-pox.

Alice McKenna, the woman arrested for stabbing Mrs. Maloney, on Monday night, in Long Island City, was held by Recorder Parcells, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Wm. A. Richie, a workman in Hallet's paper-mill, Riverhead, was caught by the screw of one of the shafts, and was carried around in four times before the mill could be stopped. His body was terribly bruised and mangled. At present the injured man is doing well, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the St. Andrews Church took fire and was totally consumed. Loss on building $20,000. Fully insured.

NEW-JERSEY.

The remains of the unknown man, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Trenton, on Tuesday evening, have not been identified.

Wm. Stillman, who attempted to commit suicide in a cell in the Hoboken Police-station on Sunday night, and who has since remained in confinement, was yesterday removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

On Tuesday afternoon, a Texan steer, which had escaped from the abattoirs at Communipaw, gored a gentleman named Doremus, on West-side avenue, Bergen, inflicting an extremely painful, though not dangerous wound.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the house owned and occupied by Mrs. Murphy, at Bowers-street and New-York-avenue, Jersey City; loss $600.

THE VAN SYCKEL POISONING.

Testimony of the Cook, Johanna O'Leary—A Formal Charge Against Van Syckel.

The testimony of Johanna O'Leary, the cook in the Van Syckel family, was looked forward to, at the Coroner's inquest, with interest, in anticipation of developments that would point with some degree of certainty toward the guilty party. She was the last witness examined Tuesday night, and it was nearly midnight before she was put on the stand. Her countenance and manner were together a perfect index to her intellectual grade. She was stupid almost to idiocy, but religiously and scrupulously conscientious, so far at least as outward appearances went. Still, her obscure comprehension of facts and language made her testimony simply a jumbled mass of statements, sometimes contradictory, and almost always more or less irrelevant to the questions asked. It was, however, made out that she saw Van Syckel doing something with the pitcher of tea she had prepared for his wife, and that just after she left the cold witness not to tell Mrs. Van Syckel that he had been at home unless she asked her if he had.

At the conclusion of Johanna's evidence the Coroner told the jurors that he would adjourn the investigation of the subject to his call, and that there would probably be further evidence at hand by Friday. When Van Syckel was about to be taken back to his cell he exhibited a considerable degree of trepidation, like a man who felt that his guilt was about to be made manifest. The analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased woman will be described at the next sitting of the inquisition.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Whitehill made an affidavit before Justice Walsh, formally charging John Van Syckel with the murder of his wife by poison. The charge was read in Court to Van Syckel, and he was asked what he had to say in answer. His reply was, "I know nothing about it, your Honor." The examination before the Justice was set down for the 21st inst. The prisoner was then committed to jail.

The State Tax in Kings County—Report of the Supervisors' Special Committee.

The Special Committee appointed by the Supervisors to investigate the matter of the excessive apportionment of the State tax against Kings County made their report, yesterday, at a meeting of the Board. The Committee, while expressing a sympathy with the spirit of resistance to systematic wrong, yet, deprecating open defiance to the law as revolutionary, they considered it their duty to take legal counsel in the matter, and accordingly obtained the opinion of Joshua M. Van Cott, Esq., which was submitted with the Committee's report. The substance of this opinion was that if the Controller's requisition should be delayed until after the 5th of November, the vote of the people would be in favor of funding the Canal and General Fund deficiency, and then the way would be clear for the Board to appropriate five and seven-eighth mills instead of nine and three-eighths mills, which would work a saving to Kings County of about $70,000 the present year. The Committee, in accordance with Van Cott's opinion, submitted a resolution to postpone action upon the requisition of the State Controller until after Nov. 5. The resolution was adopted.

[Advertisement.]

ELECTED!—KNOX, the Hatter, has secured the nomination as the Hatter of the People, and his "single term" promises to embrace his whole life. Buy your Fall Hat at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Cimbria, at 11 A. M.....For Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the Missouri, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Great Britain, (*only,*) via Queenstown, by the Adriatic, at 5 A. M.....For Europe, (*all parts,*) via Southampton and Bremen, by the Weser, at 11 A. M.....For France, via Brest, by the Ville de Paris, at 1 P. M.....For Hayti and Turk's Island, by the Vicksburg, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, through.....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis and Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....7